The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1899. NO. 20

WASHINGTON LETTER.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS SHOULD BE SENT HOME.

The Administration Has Not Dealt Honestly With the Volunteers.—Aguinaldo's Surrender Long Over-Due.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The administration has not dealt honestly with the country in regard to the volunteers in the Philippines. It has given out one thing about bringing home those men, who have been worked and fought so continuously that many of them are now unfit for duty, when it knew that another thing was to be done. It has told the country that Gen. Otis has been ordered to send the volunteers home as fast as transportation could be secured for them, when Otis had really been instructed to keep the volunteers as long as he needed them and could make them appear to stay willingly. This has been suspected for some time, but when two transports left Manila for San Francisco last week, with only sick and wounded men aboard, and two more with no soldiers aboard, it became a certainty.

It is now privately acknowledged by members of the administration that it had, from the first, been the intention of Otis to keep the volunteers until the Filipinos surrendered, and that the bluff about bringing them home as fast as vessels could be made available was thrown out because it was thought that the surrender would occur before there would be any opportunity to send them home. A Government of the people can never add to its strength or popularity by deceiving the people. Every such deception is an impugnment of the patriotism of the people.

The disappointment felt in administration circles over the failure of the expected surrender of Aguinaldo to materialize is so acute that it cannot be hidden, and officials who have been so glib for several weeks past, in predicting the speedy finish of Aguinaldo, cannot now be coaxed to talk about the probabilities over there at all.

Mr. McKinley still holds to his policy of rewarding the gold Democrats for making him President. The first census plum given to Ohio was the appointment of Gen. Americus V. Rice, by direct order of Mr. McKinley, to be purchasing agent of the Census Bureau.

Hon. E. L. Russel, President of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who is visiting Washington, thinks the chances for the promotion of Hon. John M. Allen ("Private John Allen of Tupolo") from the House to the Senate are excellent, and he has circulated among the people of Mississippi sufficiently to be well posted. He said: "The people of this state appreciating Mr. Allen's merit and long and useful career in the House, mean to promote him, and in so doing, they will honor themselves."

Admiral Schley has accepted an invitation from ex-Senator Manderson, to pay him a visit at his Nebraska home, and will leave for the west at once. He will probably take advantage of the opportunity, while in that section, to visit a number of other western points, to which he has been cordially invited.

If the idea of a popular subscription to buy a Washington home for Admiral Dewey is as well received all over the country as it has been in Washington, enough money is likely to be subscribed to buy him a whole town, instead of a single house. Dewey has notified the Navy Department that he will leave Manila in a few days, and will get to the U. S. in about four months, which indicates his intention to make the homeward voyage in a very leisurely manner, as the trip could easily be made inside of two months. His friends say that the Admiral wishes to give himself a chance to get good and strong and the cool weather of fall to arrive before he tackles the ovations which he knows await him in this country. Dewey is a long headed chap.

Ex-Representative Hartman, of Mont., who voluntarily retired from Congress at the close of the last session, is in Washington. He says the wish was father to the story that the silver Republicans of his section were not friendly to the re-nomination of Col. Bryan, and that Col. Bryan has taken exactly the right position towards those who bolted the Chicago convention; that the silver Republicans who bolted McKinley's nomination and platform and supported Bryan would have just as much right to attempt to dictate to the Republicans as the gold Democrats have to dictate to the Democrats. Continuing he said: "I would as soon think of going to Mark Hanna for information as to Democratic faith and Democratic principles, as to go to Perry Belmont. They are both supporters of the same interests, advocates of the same financial policy, and brother opponents of the producing and wage-earning classes of the U. S." Mr. Hartman thinks that if the election was this year, instead of next, there would be no doubt of the tickets being headed by Bryan and McKinley again, and expects that they will be anyway. Speaking of next year's Democratic platform, he said: "The three most prominent features in the platform, in my judgment, will be, first, its declaration on the money question, which will include a re-affirmation of the Chicago platform, a declaration for independent bimetallism, against the retirement of the greenbacks, against interest-bearing bonds, and against transferring to the banks the right to issue or control the issue of paper money; second, a strong declaration against trusts, and third, anti-imperialism."

Business Men's League Asks Quay to Run for State Treasurer as a Test.

The Business Men's League, a Republican organization that extends to every county in the state and is particularly strong in Philadelphia, asks Quay to go before the people as a candidate for state treasurer to settle the question whether the people want him. In their address the League say:

"The Business Men's League has never placed in the field a candidate for any office, and desires only that proper men be nominated. It is an organization of Republicans who wish to prevent party disruption and disaster, with the conviction that nothing but heroic action will save the party from ultimate State and national disgrace and defeat.

"For the purpose of settling any controversy before the Presidential contest of 1900, we will make the following suggestions as a means of terminating the strife within the Republican ranks:

"Let Mr. Quay himself become the machine's candidate for State Treasurer at the ensuing elections. Mr. Quay has boasted of his readiness to go to the people for vindication. He as State Treasurer inaugurated and fostered the system of 'personal profit by the use of public moneys,' which has been an important issue in this contest. He represents in every sense the evils against which self-respecting Republicans have revolted. He is the source and incarnation of the evils of the system which bears his name. Let him thus make the issue, distinct and direct—leaving the final decision to the people.

If Mr. Quay fears to submit his candidacy to the people, and in the face of his repudiation by their direct representatives, insists upon claiming a seat in the United States Senate, through the unlawful act of a subservient Governor, he will intensify and prolong the contest until he is repudiated by a future Legislature and precipitates disaster and defeat upon the other candidates who bear the stamp of his machine."

Signed by the League officers.

A Girl Fights Two Snakes.

Emma Shock, residing near Tamaqua, had a thrilling experience with two snakes the other day. She had been working near her house, a copperhead snake, four feet long, lay curled near where she stood. The reptile attacked her, but she bravely grasped a stout club and beat it to death. She had no sooner dispatched this reptile than another still larger attacked her. She succeeded in clubbing the second one to death also.

Two Burned to Death.

John Clune and Jennie Delong were burned to death in a deserted lumber shanty a few miles from Johnsonburg, Elk county, on Friday, 12. They were seen to enter the shanty, being supplied with a liberal allowance of whisky. At 4 o'clock that morning neighbors discovered the hovel burning. When it had burned to the ground the charred bodies of the man and woman were found in the ruins.

Many old soldiers now feel the effects of the hard service they endured during the war. Mr. Geo. S. Anderson, of Rossville, York county, Penna., who saw the hardest kind of service at the front, is now frequently troubled with rheumatism. "I had a severe attack lately," he says, "and procured a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It did so much good that I would like to know what you would charge me for one dozen bottles." Mr. Anderson wanted it both for his own use and to supply it to his friends and neighbors, as every family should have a bottle of it in their home, not only for rheumatism, but lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises and burns, for which it is unequalled. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

All the news for $1.50 in the Reporter

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

When the Twelfth Census Will be Taken.

Just what the population of the United States, territories and possessions is, will not be known until along the latter part of next year, when the census will have been computed. It may not be known accurately even then.

The taking of the twelfth census will be a stupendous undertaking, as many men in the proposed standing army, say 40,000, will be required merely to enumerate the people, and the additions of other help will almost, if not fully, double that figure.

With Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines to be traversed by the head counting officers, the expense of conducting the census of 1900 will be double that of the last census.

Under the director of the census there are to be 300 supervisors, and one enumerator for every 4,000 inhabitants, estimated.

The supervisors are apportioned among the states and territories, each controlling a district and directing the enumerators under him. The enumerators are allowed a maximum of $6 a day, which with 40,000 of them, will mean an expenditure of $240,000 a day for thirty days or about $7,000,000 for a month of hard counting and gathering information about all sorts of things.

In the main office at Washington there is to be an assistant director, at $4,000; fire chief statistician at $3,000 each; one chief clerk, at $2,500; one stenographer, at $2,500, forty-five clerks, averaging $1,200 each; an indefinite number of clerks at $720 each; a captain of the watch, at $840; two messengers at $600 each; a disbursing clerk, at $1,000, and a number of helpers, classed as skilled and unskilled laborers, the first at $400 and the latter at $250 each.

The schedules for 1900 are under five heads: the individual, corporations, agricultural, mortality and special. The questions to put to individuals are: Your age, conjugal relation, place of birth, parents' birth-place, alien or naturalized, number of years in the United States, occupation, months employed, literacy, school attendance and ownership of property. Every person over twenty years is considered a responsible representative to answer for each and every member of the family. The above questions are the ones you will be compelled to answer. If any further questions are put to you, you may safely ignore them. If you are out your neighbor next door must answer for you, as he is supposed to know all about you. Refusal to answer or any falsification of facts is a misdemeanor for which the guilty one will be fined $100; an alternative punishment, however, providing for the possibility of the delinquent not happening to have the ready money, is not mentioned.

The schedule under "individuals" is rather modest, while inquiries pertaining to manufacturing establishments are pretentious. Here are the questions: Whether individual or co-operative, or other form; character of business and kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital invested; firm members, co-partners, or officers; amounts of their salaries; number of employes; amount of wages; quantity and cost of material used in manufacture; amount of miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; character and quantity of power used; character and number of machines employed. The president, treasurer and secretary, agent or any direct officer of any corporation, business, factory or firm is answerable for all. And any refusal to answer, or any false statement, is an offense for which the culprit must pay a $10,000 fine or go to prison for one year, or both.

The questions relating to agriculture include: Name or occupant of each farm; venture, acreage value of farm and farm implements; average quantity and value of different products; number and value of live stock.

Statistics will also be gathered relating to special classes, including: The insane; the feeble-minded; crime; deaf, dumb and blind; pauperism; juvenile delinquents, and inmates of reformatories and benevolent institutions; and last of all, in the cities, social statistics relating to public indebtedness, valuation, taxation and expenditures; to religious bodies, to electric light and power, to the telephone and telegraph business, and to transportation—including steamboats, express facilities, and street railways.

Aguinaldo Will Fight It Out.

A message from Aguinaldo, dated Hongkong, May 12, says:

"The Filipino Government, in accordance with the general feeling of the country, has decided to continue the war, at all costs, until independence is secured.

"All the Filipino generals support Aguinaldo. General Luna's reported overtures for peace are untrue."

LOCAL AND GENERAL TOPICS

INCIDENTS AND EVENTS OCCUPYING THE PUBLIC MIND.

Happenings in the Town and the Surrounding Country of Timely Interest to All. Happy on the Mountain.

The two most jovial and contented bachelors to be found, are on the top of the Seven mountain flat, Pat Garrity and his nephew, Walter Garrity. They raise all they want and need to make them comfortable; green fields surround their home and the most charming and romantic mountain scenery meets the eye at every point of the compass; just below the home is a spring of never failing water, pure and cool as the sparkling tears dripping from the cheeks of a sun-kissed glacier; wild deer have sported in Pat's domains from beyond the days of the aborigines, but Pat never hunted deer or dears; pheasants' drummings break the lovely solitude; trout streams with speckled beauties course from the hills and through the dales, but Pat never fishes and Walter's skill in that line will furnish the table with a mess at any time. Pat likes company, especially preachers and editors and in these his native wit finds a gleeful lodgment. They bake and wash and cook and and milk and churn and—are happy.

Johnstown Flood.

The reunion of the Johnstown Flood Correspondents' association, to be held in that city on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the flood, May 31, will be the last one observed by the reporters who covered the news of that fearful catastrophe. The general sentiment of the best people of the city of Johnstown, and the immediate vicinity that they have no desire to have kept in distinct remembrance the harrowing tales of suffering and death that resulted from the breaking of the South Fork reservoir, and the local committee, composed of Johnstown's leading people, which has been making arrangements for the reception of the visitors May 31, will also make this request.

The Two Cent Stamp Issue.

During the year 1898 the United States bureau of engraving and printing issued 2,500,000,000 of the common red two cent stamps, enough to go almost twice around the earth. Stacked one upon another, they would pile up 150 miles beyond the atmosphere, equal in weight to two of our big locomotives and would make a blanket to keep the frost off the city of Washington. If these stamps worked in relays, each taking the letters as far as allowed by the postal regulations, the letter would be carried to the most remote star.

Lightning in Clearfield County.

During the severe storm of Tuesday afternoon the house of John Buckeye at Osceola, was struck and his wife and baby killed. At Brisbin James John, a little six-year-old boy was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning and at Sterling a dwelling was struck and destroyed with its contents. A man at Madera was also struck and killed. The storm was unusually severe in Clearfield county.

Brought in Another Line.

The Commercial telephone company on Tuesday ran another line into the town from Bellefonte to supply their service in the valley. The company has poles set to Farmers Mills, Spring Mills and Penn Hall. These phones will have service as soon as the exchange here is working.

Can be Declared Vacant.

The Pennsylvania school law provides that a school director who shall neglect to attend any two regular sessions, unless detained by sickness or prevented by absence from the district, the directors present shall have power to declare his seat in the board vacant, and to appoint another in his stead.

Held Under Bail.

Fred C. Treaster, of Milroy, is in the Holidaysburg jail in default of $500 for a hearing before U. S. Commissioner A. P. McLeod. The charge against Treaster is sending obscene letters through the mail.

Union County Deaths

Recent Union county deaths: Alfred, Son of Samuel Geary, of West Buffalo, aged 22 years. In Iowa, Israel Beaver, aged 73 years. In Laurelton, Lydia, widow of John Shirk, age 76 years.

Get Rid of the Smell.

Lovers of that delicious esculent, early spring onions, will be interested in knowing that the disagreeable odor left upon the breath can be wholly removed by thoroughly rinsing the mouth with strong coffee.

Weather Outlook.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 15 to 19, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 20, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 21, great central valleys 22 to 24, eastern states 25.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern states 24. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. May 29 will average about normal east of the Mississippi river, south of the Texas Red river and on the Pacific coast, and below normal north of the Arkansas and west of the upper Mississippi rivers. Rainfall for the same period will be above normal in the Ohio valleys, northeastern states and north Pacific coast, about normal in the southern states and below in the Rocky mountain countries.

Whoever can rightly estimate the values of agricultural products for the years 1899 and 1900 has it in his power to accumulate a fortune. Such opportunities as will occur during this year and next seldom come, and to be prepared for this opportunity and to act will lead on to fortune.

All Americans know that great crops great failures, and average crops, each being master about one third of the time, is a fixed rule, but they have failed to observe that these changes have regular periods.

All observant people in the United States know that one year to burn corn for fuel and the next year pay $1 a bushel for it occurs at least one time every 10 years.

Three classes of business people are greatly interested in these extreme changes in the crop seasons—these who have cereals to sell, those who must buy and those who deal in these articles.

The records show that we are on the eve of one of these great crop events, and these weather bulletins constitute the only source from which information on this subject can be obtained. No other meteorologist has indicated that one of these great events in agriculture is at hand.

Danger of War in Cuba Again.

The Cuban General, Gomez, and his forces, indicates he will begin the war again. Our government offered to pay the Cuban army 3 million dollars to disband, which was agreed upon and the money sent to Cuba. The American military governor, General Brook, demanded in addition the Cuban army, on disbanding, should surrender all their arms. This Gomez flatly refused, declaring it would be humiliating to surrender their arms.

Our government hereupon sent instructions to again make a tender of the money and demand surrender of the arms, and if the latter is refused, to return the money to this country.

With no peace with Aguinaldo, and a renewal of the war in Cuba, matters do not look bright yet.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

W. P. Franell, Patton twp., and Sarah Dawson, Halfmoon twp.

Chas. P. Garbrick and Mary J. Beck, Spring twp.

John L. Markley, Snow Shoe, and Myrtle E. Shirk, Runville.

John H. Dorman, Nittany, and Ella Treaster, Lamar.

Wm. Harvey Wert and Della E. Kern, Coburn.

Joseph L. Underwood, and Nora Iddings, Union twp.

Recalled the Appointments.

Owing to the absence of the pastor, the following appointments of the Presbyterian charge have been recalled: May 21st, Spring Mills and Centre Hall; May 28th, Centre Hill and Centre Hall.

Supplied an Instructor.

Prof. Schrader, of Selinsgrove, who comes well-recommended, having taken charge of Prof. Wagonseller's select school, will teach to the expiration of the term. His character and qualifications are all that could be desired.

State College Cut Short.

Gov. Stone got in his work with the veto axe on the appropriation of $66,551.90 to State College. He disapproved of items in the bill aggregating $11,000. There will be general regret all over the county at the governor's action, as the institution is a meritorious one.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Callings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

If We Didn't Have To.

Some sage person has discovered
And has told in verses neat
What a lot of cash 'twould save us
If we didn't have to eat.

Let me add unto this wisdom,
Though the thoughts may make you creep,
We could hoard up gold in bedclothes
If we didn't have to sleep.

Furthermore, 'tis borne upon me
With a force I cannot balk,
That we'd save a lot of leather
If we didn't have to walk.

So of all the bills that vex us
Just the biggest one, I guess,
Would be spared for safe investment
If we didn't have to dress.

Come to think the whole thing over,
Free concurrence you will give
That vast wealth would line our pockets
If we didn't have to live.

—Chicago Journal.

All vegetation is booming.

Had .66 inch rain last night.

Thunder showers Tuesday noon.

Recent rains have raised the waters.

Crop and fruit outlook good, except wheat.

Had cool weather for a week, fortunately no frosts.

Hiram Durst assures us there is coal at Spring Mills.

Silver in Nittany valley, coal at Egg Hill—arn't we getting there?

All vegetation is booming. Grass is doing finely. The prospect for fruit is fair.

Bellefonters are happy over the prospects of a boom. It would help the rest of the county.

This season bait fishermen have as good success as experts with the fly, even better in some instances.

Tuesday evening's storm did great harm in Altoona and other towns and localities west of the Alleghenies.

The Presbyterian brethren have decided to improve their parsonage and church premises by grading and filling.

It is intimated water users may be cut off from accustomed free use to exact needs. Where the "overabundanance" promised, eh?

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, May 21: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns, Communion, 10 a. m.; Georges valley, 2 p. m.

A. K. McClure will deliver the commencement address to the graduating class of the Bellefonte High School, June 1.

Preparations are being made for the trial of the Quay bribers, in the Dauphin county court before Judge Simonton.

The cutting down of the school appropriation by Governor Stone, cuts Centre county schools out of $4300. Cause: the machine spent all the money.

Rev. McCool, dec'd, carried a life insurance to the amount of $4000, which will relieve the immediate wants of the family and give the children a little start in life.

The paper on which the internal revenue stamps for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, is to be printed will be made at Lock Haven, as it has for several years past.

Notwithstanding Al Krape's fish basket had a far larger hole in the bottom than on the top, yet he got home with a nice mess of trout, saying nix of the dandies that got out through the cellar door.

The Penn'a RR. company is erecting its own telephone lines, and the general office in Pittsburg will be in communication with all the towns and stations along the road.

Jesse Wert, one of Aaronsburg's respected citizens, had one of his ribs broken one day last week, by being pressed to the side of a stall by a horse he tried to pass with intent to feed it.

The Filipino army was put to a wild rout, on Wednesday morning. Lawton's advance guard defeated 2000 men in trenches, and the capital, San Isidro, was taken. Two simultaneous expeditions leave no place of refuge for insurgents except mountains inhabited by hostiles.

We see from the Journal that the new water company organizing at Millheim makes a proposition to furnish the borough with fire protection for $300 per year. This is not an unreasonable offer compared with other towns, excepting the Centre Hall Water Co. which furnished fire prorection for many years FREE OF CHARGE, besides having a far lower water tax than other towns. Under the new town plant taxes are higher with a deficient water supply, and, as a consequence insurance companies have refused to grant lower rates in this town for want of sufficient water for fire protection. How our people were willfully deceived in ALL promises!

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

The Home Price of Feed---The Guinea Fowl---Oats and Barley---Bedding Tuberous Begonias, Etc., Etc.

The Home Price of Feed.

When farmers feed much that they produce to stock kept by themselves it is not fair to the stock to charge for the feed what it would bring in the market. Feeding at home saves much labor in marketing, and there is besides the manure pile, which returns to the soil a great deal of the plant food that the crop has taken from it. If the stock is reasonably good it ought to pay the farm value of the grain and fodder that it eats. In that way the farmer is making more than he could by selling it. By improving his stock the farmer can make it pay market prices for all the grain he feeds it.

The Guinea Fowl.

It seems strange the pretty guinea fowl is not more reared than it is, no fowl lays so well, none rear their young with so little trouble or care to the owner. They hatch out in the meadows or fields, and invariably bring home quite a nice flock of such pretty little birds; they fly up in trees to rest when quite small. If set and reared under ordinary hens they are very gentle, and will make their nests with the chickens. The writer has for years packed great quantities of guinea eggs in the fall; we use them all winter in every way; they keep well. Never packed chicken eggs, as the guinea eggs keep nicely and the chicken eggs are sent to market. The guinea fowls are not at all destructive. —Country Gentleman.

Bedding Tuberous Begonias.

Tuberous begonias have improved in habit and character since they have become better understood by growers, and are to-day among the first of plants for bedding in open ground. Not the least of merits is continuous and profuse bloom from early summer until frost. The blossoms of the several varieties are of all shades of color but blue. Another thing in favor of the plants is that they may be grown successfully in pots, either in the open ground or in the window during winter. The best soil is that which is rich yet loose in texture, loamy, rather sandy soil being just the thing.

The bulbs may be planted in the beds where they are to bloom, but earlier blossoms will be had if bulbs are started in pots or boxes, using sandy loam or leaf mold. Pots should not be much larger than the bulbs, and plenty of drainage must be furnished by using stones and broken bits of pots in the bottom. Cover the bulbs lightly with soil, moisten the soil thoroughly, and keep it moist, but not wet, at all times. Place the pots in the window of the living room, repotting, as soon as the foliage starts up, into a slightly larger pot, changing to a still larger one if necessary before transferring to open ground, which will be done in late May or early June. When the plants are to be put into the outdoor bed, soak the soil in the pot thoroughly with water, put the plant in a hole with the ball of earth adhering to the roots, and just deep enough so that the top will stand out of the ground, as it did in the pot. Shade for a few days and during the summer give an abundance of water. After frost the bulbs should be taken up, dried somewhat in the sun and packed away in dry sand in the cellar until spring. Each year the blossoms will be finer from the old bulbs.—Chicago Record.

Shade for Sweet Peas.

It is now two years since I began experimenting with sweet peas, and met with unusually good success. At the outset I chose two sites with a view of ascertaining which was the better. One had a southern exposure, the lines extending east and west, entirely protected on north side, while upon the other the lines were planted to extend north and south, front the east and protected on the west and north. The seeds were put in about the first week of April. Those planted on the south side came up first, and the vines grew tall and beautiful, while the others were comparatively slow in showing themselves above ground.

For the south side vines I had provided wire netting and for those on the east side used ordinary twine fastened to stakes set about three feet apart. I soon found the netting, although by far the more convenient, by no means a good arrangement for the vines, for the wire, acting as a conductor of heat, withered and dried them so that by noon the stems hung limp and flabby, while the flowers had lost their brilliancy of color. I began to notice this almost as soon as blossoms appeared, and then watched to see if the same thing occurred with my east side vines. I found it did not, and also that the stems upon these grew much longer before the buds opened than upon the others. By the end of July my south side vines were gradually dying from the bottom upward, and practically done blossoming. I consider this due principally to the location, for at no time during the day were they in shade, and I have found afternoon shade indispensable to the healthy growth of sweet peas. The netting simply aided the drying-up process and should be considered objectionable, no matter what the location, because of furnishing undue heat to the vines.

My east side peas proved a complete success. They grew higher and greener each day and the stakes, which at first had been set leaving about six feet above ground, had to be pieced out and extended to eight feet. Some of the vines outran even this height and came near putting Mother Goose to shame by rivaling Jack's beanstalk. The stems were long and strong and the flowers, many of them, were as large as are represented by the pictures in the seed growers' catalogues which I had previously thought greatly exaggerated. These vines blossomed until the middle of October, by being protected from frosts, and were still green and flourishing when pulled up in order to prepare the ground for another season.

The following year I planted only upon the eastern site, lines extending north and south, entirely protected on the west, using no wire for the runners, and the results were equally good. I should therefore say from my own experience that, other well-known favorable conditions as to soil and moisture being present, this location is of primary importance in the successful cutivation of sweet peas.—L. A. Whitney, New York, in the New England Homestead.

Thin Seeding of Grain.

Less grain per acre is sown in this country than by English farmers, with whom three to three and one-half bushels of oats are often deemed necessary. English summers are nearly always moist, and as farming is generally rich it needs this thick seeding to make the plants crowd each other from the start and thus prevent too luxuriant growth. Here such a seeding on land of moderate fertility might not produce anything but the straw of grain without any heads. We once drilled some oats in a field and found at the end of the row that a wider balk was made than the single width of the drill passing across the rows at each end would cover. We were only sowing with the drill two bushels of seed per acre, so we thought, not to leave any balks, to drill twice across each end. But the second drill width, though it made a good appearance, early dried up and amounted to nothing about the time the oats should head out.

If clean, sound, plump oats can be had, a bushel and a half drilled in with some phosphate is better than a greater quantity. There is no crop, not even wheat, to which commercial phosphate is so well adapted as the oat. With this light seeding of oats, which should be always drilled early, we gave the oats a light harrowing just after the young shoots began to come up. This broke down the ridges between the rows, and entirely covered the leaves that first put forth. But it gave a great stimulus to root growth, and in a few days two or three or maybe more shoots would be put forth by the root for every leaf that was destroyed. The harrowing also loosened the surface soil, so that any crust formed by rains will be broken. The new leaves will start up so quickly and so plentifully that no more crust will form on the surface through the season. Such grain always covers the ground at harvest with a better crop than can be got from two to two and one-half bushels of seed sown per acre, but not harrowed after the grain comes up.

The grain grown from such light seeding is nearly always plump and full, and is worth more for seed than grain grown in the usual way. On rich land with a fair season we have grown 90 to 100 bushels of oats from so light a seeding as one and one-half bushels per acre. Nor need this be surprising, as a single oat grain has been known to produce six to seven stems, bearing a head well filled with oats. It is plain that as usually sown much of the seed oats fail to produce anything. Oats are often threshed while still damp from the field, and if such oats are put in close bins the vitality of their germ is quickly destroyed by heating. To make sure of getting sound seed oats they should not be threshed until winter, and never be allowed to heat in even the least degree. Every such seed put into the ground will not only grow, but it can be made to produce a hundred fold, though this is hard to secure under ordinary crop conditions. All our grains are doubtless for our climate sown more thickly than is necessary. More attention to the quality of seed and its ability to germinate would pay farmers better. Grain that either will not grow, or that makes such a feeble growth that neighboring grain dwarfs it, is about the most expensive manure a farmer can use. Yet this is what many farmers are doing with a large part of the seed grain that they put into the soil, where it simply rots and furnishes plant food for the seed that could germinate.—American Cultivator.

Farm Items.

Keep a close watch on the chickens for croup.

A swill of ground oats and barley is very good for sows and pigs. Add a little soaked corn as soon as the pigs are old enough to eat.

Watch the hired man and see that he takes proper care of the horses. There is as much in caring for horses as there is in feeding.

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained; should have tight floors and walls, and be plainly constructed.

A person suffering from any disease, or who has been exposed to a contagious disease, must remain away from the cows and the milk.

Bad ventilation in the cow stable is often the cause of bad butter. The cow breathes the foul air and the milk becomes tainted.

In cattle feeding experiments it has been shown that rations rich in protein are more conducive to rapid growth and finer general appearance than rations rich in carbohydrates.

If silage is fed to cows a short time before milking, an odor will be observed in the milk, but if fed shortly after milking the silage smell cannot be detected.

READY MADE TEETH.

Sowe Facts as to Their Manufacture and What Becomes of Them.

Hundreds of thousands of artificial teeth are manufactured and sold every year. What becomes of them? It is like asking what becomes of pins and other things which are practically indestructible.

Before making a guess, it is worth while to consider how artificial teeth are made. The story is told in Nantucket of a sea captain who was a great whistler until he lost one of his front teeth by accidental contact with a belaying pin. For some time he bemoaned his lost accomplishment, until he found that he could whistle very well with an artificial tooth whittled out of a piece of wood. When a performance was desired he would calmly carve out an incisor and put it in position. Then the audience would wait until the tooth was swelled by the moisture of his moth so that it would not slip out.

When plates were discovered and the expert dentist was able to supply a whole mouthful of new teeth, the teeth themselves were carved out of ivory. But constant grinding would wear away the ivory, and these elephant teeth were not satisfactory.

To-day all artificial teeth are made of porcelain, and will outlast a Methuselah. Those which are known in the trade as "store teeth," being carried in stock by the big dental supply houses, are manufactured in enormous quantities.

The porcelain material, which contains various mineral proportions, is worked up like a sort of dough or plaster, forced into molds and fused by intense heat in a furnace. Each tooth is covered with enamel, and has one or more metal pins in the back to hold it to the plate.

In large lots these teeth can be made very cheaply, but there is one item of expense that cannot be overcome, and that is the cost of the metal holding the pin. The only metal which will stand the intense heat of the porcelain furnace is platinum, and that costs at the rate of a cent a pin simply for the raw material. A great deal of money has been spent in experiment to discover some substitute for platinum, but nothing has yet been found.

While a cheap grade of "store teeth" can be bought for a few cents apiece they are not nearly as satisfactory as the standard commercial article which is used by most dentists. A big supply company will carry hundreds of samples of teeth, all of standard qualities, but differing greatly in size, shape and color. In color alone from 25 to 100 varieties may be presented.

But as there are people who are not satisfied with ready-made clothing, so there are people who are not satisfied with ready-made teeth. False teeth may look just as well as or better than real ones, but public speakers, singers and other prominent people want their own teeth reproduced in all their peculiarities of form and color and fillings, if they have them. They want teeth that cannot be told as false, and they get them—not all at once, perhaps, but one by one, as the originals give out.

In teeth that are made to order nothing is impossible, from the short, white teeth of normal youth, to the long, discolored ones of extreme age, and the prices range with those of watches.

The teeth are set in plates of rubber, gold and aluminum, but the highest achievement is considered to be a platinum plate upon which has been fused a lining of tinted porcelain similar to that used for gum work. Tinted plates have been made of the same material as the teeth, but, as the porcelain shrinks in the firing, the fitting of such plates is uncertain.

And now for the answer to the question, "What becomes of false teeth?" Sometimes they are lost, sometimes stolen, and sometimes left as a family legacy. Generally, however, they are buried with the owner and lie forever hidden in the ground.

It is occasionally suggested that there is quite a business in second-hand false teeth, but if there is such a traffic it is not of large proportions. Second-hand teeth are valuable only for the platinum wire that they contain, and when they fall into the hands of regular teethmakers they are smashed up to get the platinum out.

Not long ago a man who found a double set of teeth went with them to a dealer, thinking that he had a prize. The finder was surprised when the dealer refused to make an offer, and said that 10 cents a set was all they were worth to any one but the person whom they fitted.

The expensive teeth are not marketable, and the marketable teeth are not expensive. That is the whole thing in a nutshell.

Yet teeth have been used over. A lady went to a dentist with a set of teeth which had belonged to her mother, who was dead. She said that she had wore them, and now that her own were gone she wanted the old set remounted for herself. It was done.—Boston Herald.

Smithers' Retort Sarcastic.

Mr. Smithers is a somewhat fastidious young man who is looking for a new boarding-place. Smithers can't abide the regulation boarding-house and always tries to live with a private family. He is now convinced that an "ad" which solicits boarders for a "nice, private family" is often a snare for a stuffy, double flat, inhabited by one small family and 24 boarders.

Smithers called one day last week at a place with a glowing description just on the flank of Michigan avenue's aristocracy.

"Hum! Suspiciously like a boarding-house," thought Smithers, as he took in the dimensions. A collarless servant who opened the door confirmed his suspicions, but he had gone too far then to back out. A sharp-nosed, snippy landlady came in, with a top-lofty air.

"Er—ah, I believe I am mistaken," he began. "I supposed I should find a private family. By the advertisement —hu-m——"

The laughter and the familiar boarding-house hum of fourteen clerks and ten lady stenographers came up from the dining-room in the basement. The mistress of the conglomerate "private family" drew herself up proudly.

"You are entirely mistaken, sir," she asserted, in a rasping, $7-a-week voice; "this is not a boarding-house, although we have a few friends living with us."

Smithers sniffed the air. There was a distinct odor of prunes and corned beef.

"Well, I must say," he remarked, as he turned up his coat collar and fled down the steps, "that it smells like a boarding-house, madam." — Chicago Record.

THE HEN'S WORK.

Scientific Data as to Eggs---At 25 Cents a Dozen They Are Extravagant.

The Agricultural Department, through its experiment stations, has been investigating the food value of hen's eggs. According to a large number of analyses made of American eggs at the various stations, an egg on an average weighs two ounces and has the following percentage of composition: Shell, 10.5; water, 66; fat, 9.3; and ash, 0.9. A side of beef contains on an average about the same percentage of protein, but a larger percentage of fat. Eggs belong to the nitrogenous group of foods, and would naturally and quite properly be combined in the diet with materials supplying carbohydrates (sugar and starch), such as cereals, potatoes, etc. At the California experiment station the chief object of the examination was to determine whether there was any basis of fact for the popular opinion that eggs with brown shells have a higher food value than those with white shells. It has been said by some that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones, but this statement is not borne out by a chemical analysis, and the physical examination proves that the main point of superiority, though extremely slight, are possessed by the white eggs. The minute differences that are found between the two groups are exceeded by variation between varieties within the same group. It may be stated that there are practically no difference so far as the food value is concerned.

The Michigan station made tests of the effect of the character of rations on the composition of eggs, but no marked variation was observed. In connection with other work the digestibility of eggs was studied at the Minnesota station, and it was found that the protein of eggs either soft or hard boiled was entirely digested in five hours, the method of cooking having some effect upon the rate of digestibility, but not materially affecting the total digestibility. The results agree quite closely with those reported some years ago by Rubner, a German investigator, who found that 97.1 of the protein of hard boiled eggs was digested. Digestion experiments were made at the University of Tennessee with healthy men on a diet of bread, milk and eggs, and it was found that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the protein and fat was digested, which warrants the conclusion that eggs do really possess the high nutritive properties which are popularly supposed to belong to them. From its investigations as to the kinds and amounts of food consumed by persons engaged in various occupations and the relative cost of such foods the Department finds that, compared with other foods at the usual prices, eggs at twelve cents per dozen are a cheap source of nutrients; at sixteen cents per dozen they are fairly expensive, while at twenty-five cents a dozen and over they are extravagant.

Some Fish.

The followers of Izaak Walton on board a man-of-war are wont to ply the gentle art (with a line alone) from over the ship's side during the evening. A sub-Lieutenant, who was not particularly liked by his junior messmates, was one day so engaged, when a midshipman, seeing the line depending from the "chains" above, reached out of one of the main deck ports and gave it a couple of violent tugs, in imitation of a fish biting. Up the line was hauled with alacrity, but, of course, with no result. Once again the "sub" essayed to catch this big fish that had given him so heavy a bite. This time the middy's plan was more elaborate, for getting a companion to keep the necessary strain upon the upper portion, he hauled up the lower part of the fishing line and attached to the hooks an old shoe, an empty bottle, a holy-stone, and a sardine tin. Having carefully lowered these to the full extent of the line, he gave it a more powerful pull than ever, and the expectant fisherman above hauled in as fast as he could, hand over hand. But his language, when he discovered the nature of his "catch," is too much to ask even an unfortunate compositor to set up in cold type.—The Cornhill.

The Mother-in-law in Court.

This didn't happen in Georgia, but it "happened" just the same.

"My mother-in-law is the cause of all my troubles," said the prisoner when arraigned before the magistrate for failure to support his wife.

"You should have courted your mother-in-law," said the judge, "and then you would not have any trouble. I courted my mother-in-law," said the Court.

"I thought as much, your Honor," said the prisoner; "you look as if you'd been through the mill."—Atlanta Constitution.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

A MISSPELLED TAIL.

A little buoy said: "Mother deer
May Eye go out too play
The son is bright, the heir is clear,
Owe! mother, don't say neigh!"

"Go fourth, my sun," the mother said;
His ant said: "Take ewer slay,
Your gneiss knew sled, all painted read,
Butt dew knot lose ewer weigh."
"Ah, know!" he cried, and sought the street
With hart sew full of glee—
The weather changed and snow and sleet
And reign fell fierce and free.

Threw snowdrifts grate, threw wat'ry pool,
He flue with mite and mane—
Said he: "Though I wood walk by rule,
Eye am knot write, 'tis plane.

"Ide like two meat some kindly sole
For hear gnu dangers weight,
And yonder stairs a treacherous whole;
To sloe has bin my gate.
"A peace of bread, a gneiss hot stake,
Ewed chews if Eye were home:
This cruel fate my heart will brake,
I love knot thus too Rome.

"I'm week and pail; I've mist my rode"
Butt hear a carte came passed—
He and his sled were safely toad
Back two his home at last.

"DRIVER" ANTS.

In Africa there are ants that travel at night in great droves and visit every house in the village. Then everybody in that house wakes right up and hurries out into the streets. They have to, and so do the dogs and the cats and the rats and the spiders and the cockroaches and everything that has life and can move, for these ants are so fierce and so hungry, and there are so many of them, that everything must get out of their way or be eaten up. It does not take them long to get through eating everything there is in a house, for the people there are poor and do not keep much to eat in the house at one time, and then they go on to the next place, and the people go back and crawl in bed. These troublesome insects are known as driver ants, and they travel in a long procession that is solid with ants about four feet wide and sometimes several blocks long. Travelers in Africa who meet them in lonely places keep as far away from them as they can, for there are not many people who really want to be eaten up.

OLIVER TWIST IN JAPAN.

A recent traveler in Japan tells of a peculiar kind of school carried on in the capital city of those islands which it is to be hoped has not its duplicate in many countries. This is no other than a kind of academy where little children who have been deserted by their parents, or who are friendless orphans are taught begging and thieving by chiefs in these professions. Under five years of age the little waifs are rented out at from two to five cents a day to veteran mendicants for the sake of helping to inspire pity; the weak or unfortunate are, therefore, specially desirable.

From five years upward the children do their begging by themselves. At the age of fourteen or fifteen, under the pretext of gathering waste paper and other rubbish, they prowl round the courtyards of the houses and commence to steal. Their usual weapon is a long stick, the end of which is steeped in glue, and with which they are very adroit in removing trifles from open windows, etc.

At sixteen they are taught the art of picking pockets with skill and dispatch, and from the rank of beggars rise to the rank of thieves. Daily lessons are given to the young thieves by the chiefs of each band, and the apprenticeship lasts as long as from twelve years of age to nineteen. The whole thing has been reduced to a regular system; pocket picking and burglary are carefully taught in every detail, specialists having been known to go to the large European capitals to study different methods of abstracting a purse. Such a one sometimes has as many as 160 shrewd pupils at a time under his tutelage.

The whole thieves' colony is regarded by a code of laws, and these are administered with the utmost severity. The youngest thieves keep ten per cent of their earnings, the better class of pickpockets forty per cent, and some fifty per cent, or even sixty per cent. The surplus of the profits is invested in the teaching of pupils, and employed as the chiefs of the community deem necessary for the general well being. The thieves are great adepts in disguise, and it is very difficult for the police to catch them red-handed.

TAME SQUIRRELS.

Harry had gone with his mother to market, and had spent the only three pennies he had in the world in buying peanuts for the squirrels in the grounds of the State House. There were a great many of the little animals, and in the trees were boxes in which they made their homes.

As Harry and his mother entered the grounds an old woman with a big basket on her arm full of provisions brushed past them. She had gone only a little way when she noticed the squirrels skipping over the grass. She seemed surprised, and stopped to look at them.

The moment she stood still the squirrels ran toward her from every direction, thinking she wanted to feed them. Not understanding this, and terribly frightened, the old woman gave a yell, and dropping the basket ran on as hard as she could go. When she thought she was at a safe distance she looked back and saw that the basket was almost hidden from view by the squirrels, which were greedily devouring a bag of pop-corn they had broken open.

Harry could not help laughing at the old woman's fright; but he brushed the squirrels off the basket, and then carried it to her, the little animals running after him.

The old woman was very glad to get her basket again, and very much surprised to see Harry stand still and let the squirrels run all over him to get the peanuts in his pockets, under his collar, and in his little red mittens. It was great fun for him and for the squirrels, too; but the old woman thought it very dangerous sport.

"If I were your mother you shouldn't do that," she said, as she walked away.

Harry looked up at his mother and laughed.

"I'm glad I have a mother who isn't afraid of tame squirrels," he said.

DOROTHY DREW AND THE QUEEN.

Dorothy Drew's own account of her visit to the queen is given in a sketch of the young grand-daughter of the late Mr. Gladstone in The Young Woman:

Her first view of Windsor Castle from the train moved her to reflect that it was "just as nice as our castle." Then she came very near getting excited, the two white horses and the royal carriage that came to meet them, with the footman behind and the groom on horseback in front, pleasing her very much. And when Princess Beatrice met them at the door, Dorothy, forgetting that queens do not meet their subjects on doorsteps, imagined that the princess was her majesty. Dorothy still relates how she and her mother had a little sitting-room and a bedroom, with big fires, and with the bed all made, just as if they were going to stay all night; how they sat down to luncheon with the "grownups," and how "the one who sat by me" was very nice.

"Have you ever met the queen before?" the lady-in-waiting asked Dorothy.

"No, I have not."

"Haven't you ever seen her?" the lady repeated.

"Oh, yes, I have seen her, but she has not seen me."

Then Dorothy relates how she went down the long corridor to put on her new frock and her silk gloves and how a grand servant all dressed in red came to say that the queen was waiting.

"The Indian man whom the queen likes very much" was at the door, and the next moment Dorothy stood before the great queen whom her "grandpapa" had served for sixty years. To Dorothy she was just another woman like her grandmamma, with a white cap on her head, and Dorothy courtesied and kissed her, and told her her name was "Dorsie"; that they all had pet names at the castle, and so on and so on, and many interesting pet names were revealed on both sides.

"The queen put on her glasses and asked me to go to the other side of the room, so that she could see me better," Dorothy explains, "and then she took a little jewel case and said: 'This is for you.'

"I opened it and saw a darling little brooch with a diamond V and a diamond R and a turquois I. and a little crown at the top made of red enamel. I courtesied and kissed her hand and said, 'Thank you very much.' She looked very nice and kind, and I liked her very much."

Then the queen kissed the little debutante again and Dorothy and her mother returned to town.

The story is also told that at Hawarden one morning Dorothy refused to get up. When all other means had failed to coax her out of bed, Mr. Gladstone was called.

"Why won't you get up, my child?" he asked.

"Why, grandfather, didn't you tell me to do what the Bible says?" asked Dorothy.

"Yes, certainly."

"Well, it disapproves of early rising; says it's a waste of time."

Mr. Gladstone knew his Bible better than most men, but he was not equal to Dorothy. For once in his life he was non-plussed.

"You listen, then," went on Dorothy, in reply to his exclamation of astonishment, and turning up her Bible she read the second verse of the 127th Psalm, laying great emphasis on the first words, "It is vain for you to rise up early."

New Disease for Women.

Some local doctors are treating a new trouble known as dog palsy. Most of the victims are women. Those troubled with the affliction are persons who have been traveling about the streets, each holding a chain or cord, to which is attached a dog. The lively fox terriers are responsible for the most aggravated cases of the palsy, as they jump about so much when out for an airing. The hand, usually the right, shakes and swings when free, just as if a dog were pulling at it on the end of a chain. Bulldog palsy is less pronounced, though it is said that the steady pull of that breed has lengthened many a pet owner's arm. The treatment for the palsy is absolute rest for the arm, and an admonition not to lead—or, rather, follow—the dog with a chain.—Philadelphia Record.

The Royal Academy of Science, of Amsterdam, has paid a delicate compliment to the English-speaking world by ordering that its transactions shall in future be printed in English, instead of the native Dutch, in order that they may be more available to the scientific world at large.

Mexico is spending about $200,000 a year for United States furniture.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," the once popular poem, is still living in England at the age of 83 years.

Are You Using Allen's Foot-Ease?

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Burning, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, formerly Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, is said to be the most extravagant woman in society. She spends quite $100,000 each year on trifles and knick-knacks.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor spends $50,000 a year. A great part of the money goes for diamonds, of which she is fond, and she often spends $2,000 in an afternoon shopping tour.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

For more than a year President McKinley has suffered from frequent toothache.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Arizona's oldest white resident is Charles D. Poston, who braved the Apaches in 1854.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Helen Keller, the famous blind deaf mute, has learned to ride a tandem bicycle.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas—"My little girl is now fat and healthy on account of Hood's Sarsaparilla curing her of erysipelas and eczema." MRS. H. O. WHEATLEY, Port Chester, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box D, Atlanta, Ga.

USE CERTAIN CHILL CURE.

Astronomer in a Balloon.

M. Janssen, the French astronomer, is now more than seventy years old, and is not so vigorous physically as he was once. But he is forever doing the most daring and original things in the pursuit of knowledge. It was he who proposed the establishment of an observatory on top of Mont Blanc, and he himself made the toilsome ascent in order to obtain special spectroscopic observations of the sun, to discover, if possible, whether there was any oxygen in the atmosphere of that body. It is reported that on the occasion of the November meteor shower he was baffled for the moment by a layer of cloud that overspread the sky, and that completely prevented him from seeing whether any meteors fell or not. Thereupon he interested an aeronautic friend, secured the use of a balloon on short notice, and then made a night ascension. The display which he witnessed was not so brilliant as that observed at some places in America, but the old man was repaid for his enterprise.

Most troubles will run when we look them squarely in the face.

WOMEN are assailed at every turn by troubles peculiar to their sex. Every mysterious ache or pain is a symptom. These distressing sensations will keep on coming unless properly treated.

The history of neglect is written in the worn faces and wasted figures of nine-tenths of our women, every one of whom may receive the invaluable advice of Mrs. Pinkham, without charge, by writing to her at Lynn, Mass.

WOMEN WHO NEED MRS. PINKHAM'S AID

MISS LULA EVANS, of Parkersburg, Iowa, writes of her recovery as follows:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had been a constant sufferer for nearly three years. Had inflammation of the womb, leucorrhœa, heart trouble, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, ached all over, and at times could hardly stand on my feet. My heart trouble was so bad that some nights I was compelled to sit up in bed or get up and walk the floor, for it seemed as though I should smother. More than once I have been obliged to have the doctor visit me in the middle of the night. I was also very nervous and fretful. I was utterly discouraged. One day I thought I would write and see if you could do anything for me. I followed your advice and now I feel like a new woman. All those dreadful troubles I have no more, and I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash a sure cure for leucorrhœa. I am very thankful for your good advice and medicine."



J. C. Simpson, Marquess, W. Va., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured me of a very bad case of catarrh." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Gen. John B. Gordon has made considerable money as a lecturer in the past year or so.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Ex-Congressman Funston, of Kansas, finds himself overshadowed by his son's rising fame.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Chauncey Depew, in a recent interview is quoted as saying that he "believes in publicity."

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Mark Twain is greatly distressed by the death of a favorite cat, which he had owned for many years.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

The great French composer, M. Saint-Saens, is by turn philosopher, composer, archaeologist, and astronomer.

The Malay Race.

The Malay race is impassive, reserve and even bashful, so that, until one knows the race better, one can scarcely credit his bloodthirsty reputation. The Malay is entirely undemonstrative. If he has any feelings of surprise he never shows them. Perhaps he experiences none, no matter how wonderful the sight which meets his gaze. He is slow and deliberate in speech, and circumlocutory in introducing a subject to be discussed. Even the children and women are timid and scream at the sight of a European, while in the presence of the men they are silent and taciturn. Even when alone, the Malay neither talks or sings, in this respect differing much from the Papuan, who has all the negro traits of singing and chattering to himself for company. Overpay a Malay for some trifle, and his countenance betrays no sign of emotion; a Papuan will be grave for a moment out of perfect astonishment at the mistake made, and then burst into peals of grinning laughter, while he bends in two, and finally rolls on the ground in ecstacies of merriment; The Malays, when in company in a canoe, chant a plaintive, monotonous song; at other times they are silent. The Malay is cautious in giving offence to anyone, and accordingly will hesitate to quarrel about money matters, and rather abandon a just debt due him than run the risk of a fued with his equals. In his ordinary life he is as impassive as the typical Scot, and as fond of the "nil admirari" line of conduct as the American Indian, though, unlike him, the Malay does not dissemble his feelings or play a part. He has really little, if any appreciation of humor, and does not understand a practical jest. To all breaches of etiquette he is very sensitive, and equally jealous of any interference with his own or anyone else's liberty. To such an extent does he carry this idea that a Malay servant will hesitate to waken another, even his own master, though told to do so. The higher classes are exceedingly polite, possessing all the repose and quiet dignity of the best-bred Europeans. There is, however, another side to the character of the Malay. He is reckless, cruel and careless of human life; possesses but a poor intellect, and has neither a taste for knowledge or any indigenous civilization.

Pledged to Marry Poor Girls.

There exists in Vienna a club, the members of which are pledged to marry poor girls. If, by chance or design, a member marries a rich girl, he is fined two thousand dollars, which sum is bestowed on some respectable but impecunious couple engaged to be married.

Profitable.

The human hair is absolutely the most profitable crop that grows. Five tons of it are annually imported by the merchants of London. The Parisians harvest upwards of two hundred thousand pounds weight, equal in value to eighty thousand pounds sterling per annum.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: "Looking Backward"—It is Well to Review the Past and Arouse the Soul to Reminiscences of Dangers Escaped and Sorrows Suffered.

TEXT: "While I was musing, the fire burned."—Psalms xxxix., 3.

Here is David, the psalmist, with the forefinger of his right hand against his temple and the door shut against the world, engaged in contemplation. And it would be well for us to take the same posture often, while we sit down in sweet solitude to contemplate.

In a small island off the coast of Nova Scotia I once passed a Sabbath in delightful solitude, for I had resolved that I would have one day of entire quiet before I entered upon autumnal work. I thought to have spent the day in laying out plans for Christian work, but instead of that it became a day of tender reminiscence. I reviewed my pastorate; I shook hands with an old departed friend, whom I shall greet again when the curtains of life are lifted. The days of my boyhood came back, and I was ten years of age, and I was eight, and I was five. There was but one house on the island, and yet from Sabbath daybreak, when the bird chant woke me, until the evening melted into the Bay of Fundy, from shore to shore there were ten thousand memories, and the groves were a-hum with voices that had long ago ceased.

Youth is apt too much to spend all its time in looking forward. Old age is apt too much to spend all its time in looking backward. People in midlife and on the apex look both ways. It would be well for us, I think, however, to spend more time in reminiscence. By the constitution of our nature we spend most of the time looking forward. And the vast majority of people live not so much in the present as in the future. I find that you mean to make a reputation, you mean to establish yourself, and the advantages that you expect to achieve absorb a great deal of your time. But I see no harm in this if it does not make you discontented with the present or disqualify you for existing duties. It is a useful thing sometimes to look back, and to see the dangers we have escaped, and to see the sorrows we have suffered, and the trials and wanderings of our earthly pilgrimage, and to sum up our enjoyments. I mean, so far as God may help me, to stir up your memory of the past, so that in the review you may be encouraged and humbled and urged to pray.

Among the greatest advantages of your past life were an early home and its surroundings. The bad men of the day, for the most part, dip their heated passions out of the boiling spring of an unhappy home. We are not surprised to find that Byron's heart was a concentration of sin when we hear his mother was abandoned and that she made sport of his infirmity and often called him "the lame brat." He who has vicious parents has to fight every inch of his way if he would maintain his integrity and at last reach the home of the good in heaven. Perhaps your early home was in a city. It may have been when Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, was residential as now it is commercial, and Canal street, New York, was far up town. That old house in the city may have been demolished or changed into stores, and it seemed like sacrilege to you—for there was more meaning in that small house than there is in a granite mansion or a turreted cathedral. Looking back, you see it as though it were yesterday—the sitting room, where the loved one sat by the plain lamp light, the mother at the evening stand, the brothers and sisters perhaps long ago gathered into the skies, then plotting mischief on the floor or under the table; your father with firm voice commanding a silence that lasted half a minute.

Perhaps you were brought up in the country. You stand now to-day in memory under the old tree. You clubbed it for fruit that was not quite ripe, because you couldn't wait any longer. You hear the brook rumbling along over the pebbles. You step again into the furrow where your father in his shirt sleeves shouted to the lazy oxen. You frighten the swallows from the rafters of the barn and take just one egg and silence your conscience by saying they will not miss it. You take a drink again out of the very bucket that the old well fetched up. You go for the cows at night and find them pushing their heads through the bars. Ofttimes in the dusty and busy streets you wish you were home again on that cool grass, or in the rag carpeted hall of the farmhouse, through which there came the breath of new mown hay or the blossom of buckwheat.

You may have in your windows now beautiful plants and flowers brought from across the seas, but not one of them stirs in your soul so much charm and memory as the old ivy and the yellow sunflower that stood sentinel along the garden walk and the forget-me-nots playing hide and seek mid the long grass. The father who used to come in sunburned from the field and sit down on the doorsill and wipe the sweat from his brow may have gone to his everlasting rest. The mother who used to sit at the door a little bent over, cap and spectacles on her face mellowing with the vicissitudes of many years, may have put down her gray head on the pillow in the valley, but forget that home you never will. Have you thanked God for it? Have you rehearsed all these blessed reminiscences? Oh, thank God for a Christian father! Thank God for a Christian mother! Thank God for an early Christian altar at which you were taught to kneel! Thank God for an early Christian home!

I bring to mind another passage in the history of your life. The day came when you set up your own household. The days passed along in quiet blessedness. You twain sat at the table morning and night and talked over your plans for the future. The most insignificant affair in your life became the subject of mutual consultation and advertisement. You were so happy you felt you never could be any happier. One day a dark cloud hovered over your dwelling, and it got darker and darker, but out of that cloud the shining messenger of God descended to incarnate an immortal spirit. Two little feet started on an eternal journey, and you were to lead them, a gem to flash in heaven's coronet, and you to polish it; eternal ages of light and darkness watching the starting out of a newly created creature. You rejoiced and you trembled at the responsibility that in your possession an immortal treasure was placed. You prayed and rejoiced and wept and wondered; you were earnest in supplication that you might lead it through life into the kingdom of God. There was a tremor in your earnestness. There was a double interest about that home. There was an additional interest why you should stay there and be faithful, and when in a few months your house was filled with the music of the child's laughter you were struck through with the fact that you had a stupendous mission.

Have you kept that vow? Have you neglected any of these duties? Is your home as much to you as it used to be? Have those anticipations been gratified? God help you in your solemn reminiscence, and let His mercy fall upon your soul if your kindness has been ill required! God have mercy on the parent on the wrinkles of whose face is written the story of a child's sin! God have mercy on the mother who, in addition to her other pangs, has the pang of a child's iniquity! Oh, there are many, many sad sounds in this sad world, but the saddest sound that is ever heard is the breaking of a mother's heart!

I find another point in your life history. You found one day you were in the wrong road. You could not sleep at night. There was just one word that seemed to sob through your banking house, or through your office, or your shop, or your bedroom, and that word was "eternity." You said: "I'm not ready for it. Oh, God, have mercy!" The Lord heard. Peace came to your heart. In the breath of the hill and in the waterfalls dash you heard the voice of God's love. The clouds and the trees hailed you with gladness. You came into the house of God. You remember how your hand trembled as you took up the cup of the communion. You remember the old minister who consecrated it, and you remember the church officials who carried it through the aisle. You remember the old people who at the close of the service took your hand in theirs in congratulating sympathy, as much as to say, "Welcome home, you lost prodigal!" And, though those hands be all withered away, that communion Sabbath is resurrected to-day.

But I must not spend any more of my time in going over the advantages of your life. I just put them in one great sheaf, and I call them up in your memory with one loud harvest song, such as the reapers sing. Praise the Lord, ye blood bought immortals on earth! Praise the Lord, ye crowned spirits of heaven!

But some of you have not always had a smooth life. Some of you are now in the shadow. Others had their troubles years ago; you are a mere wreck of what you once were. I must gather up the sorrows of your past life, but how shall I do it? You say that it is impossible, as you have had so many troubles and adversities. Then I will just take two—the first trouble and the last trouble. As when you are walking along the street, and there has been music in the distance, you unconsciously find yourselves keeping step to the music, so when you started life your very life was a musical time beat. The air was full of joy and hilarity; with the bright, clear oar you made the boat skip. You went on, and life grew brighter, until, after awhile, suddenly a voice from heaven said, "Halt!" and quick as the sunshine you halted, you grew pale, you confronted your first sorrow. You had no idea that the flush on your child's cheek was an unhealthy flush. You said it cannot be anything serious. Death in slippered feet walked around the cradle. You did not hear the tread, but after awhile the truth flashed on you. You walked the floor. Oh, if you could, with your strong, stout hand, have wrenched that child from the destroyer! You went to your room and you said, "God, save my child! God, save my child!" The world seemed going out in darkness. You said, "I can't bear it, I can't bear it." You felt as if you could not put the long lashes over the bright eyes, never to see them again sparkle. If you could have taken that little one in your arms, and with it leaped the grave, how gladly you would have done it! If you could let your property go, your houses go, how gladly you would have let them depart if you could only have kept that one treasure!

But one day there came up a chill blast that swept through the bedroom, and instantly all the lights went out, and there was darkness—thick, murky, impenetrable, shuddering darkness. But God did not leave you there. Mercy spoke. As you took up the bitter cup to put it to your lips God said, "Let it pass," and forthwith, as by the hand of angels, another cup was put into your hands. It was the cup of God's consolation. And as you have sometimes lifted the head of a wounded soldier and poured wine into his lips, so God puts His left arm under your head and with His right hand He pours into your lips the wine of His comfort and His consolation, and you looked at the empty cradle and looked at your broken heart, and you looked at the Lord's chastisement, and you said, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in Thy sight."

Ah, it was your first trouble. How did you get over it? God confronted you. You have been a better man ever since. You have been a better woman ever since. In the jar of the closing gate of the sepulcher you heard the clanging of the opening gate of Heaven, and you felt an irresistible drawing heavenward. You have been spiritually better ever since that night when the little one for the last time put its arms around your neck and said: "Good night, papa! Good night, mamma! Meet me in Heaven!"

Perhaps your last sorrow was a financial embarrassment. I congratulate some of you on your lucrative profession or occupation, on ornate apparel, on a commodious residence—everything you put your hands on seems to turn to gold. But there are others of you who are like the ship on which Paul sailed where two seas met, and you are broken by the violence of the waves. By an unadvised indorsement, or by a conjunction of unforeseen events, or by fire or storm, or a senseless panic, you have been flung headlong and where you once dispensed great charities now you have hard work to win your daily bread. Have you forgotten to thank God for your days of prosperity, and that through your trials some of you have made investments which will continue after the last bank of this world has exploded, and the silver and gold are molten in the fires of a burning world? Have you, amid all your losses and discouragements, forgot that there was bread on your table this morning, and that there shall be a shelter for your head from the storm, and there is air for your lungs, and blood for your heart, and light for your eye, and a glad and glorious and triumphant religion for your soul?

Perhaps your last trouble was a bereavement. That heart which in childhood was your refuge, the parental heart, and which has been a source of the quickest sympathy ever since, has suddenly become silent forever. And now sometimes, whenever in sudden annoyance and without deliberation you say, "I will go and tell mother," the thought flashes on you, "I have no mother." Or the father, with voice less tender, but with heart as loving, watchful of all your ways, exultant over your success without saying much, although the old people do talk it over by themselves, his trembling hand on that staff which you now keep as a family relic, his memory embalmed in grateful hearts—is taken away forever. Or there was your companion in life, sharer of your joys and sorrows, taken, leaving the heart an old ruin, where the ill winds blow over a wide wilderness of desolation, the sands of desert driving across the place which once bloomed like the garden of God. And Abraham mourns for Sarah at the cave of Machpelah. As you were moving along your path in life, suddenly, right before you, was an open grave. People looked down, and they saw it was only a few feet deep and a few feet wide, but to you it was a cavern down which went all your hopes and all your expectations. But cheer up in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Comforter.

There is one more point of absorbing reminiscence, and that is the last hour of life, when we have to look over all our past existence. What a moment that will be! I place Napoleon's dying reminiscence on St. Helena besides Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence in the harbor of St. Helena, the same island, 20 years after. Napoleon's dying reminiscence was one of delirium—"Tete d'armee"—"Head of the army." Mrs. Judson's dying reminiscence, as she came home from her missionary toil and her life of self sacrifice for God, dying in the cabin of the ship in the harbor of St. Helena, was, "I always did love the Lord Jesus Christ." And then the historian says she fell into a sound sleep for an hour and woke amid the songs of angels. I place the dying reminiscence of Augustus Cæsar against the dying reminiscence of the apostle Paul. The dying reminiscence of Augustus Cæsar was, addressing his attendants, "Have I played my part well on the stage of life?" and they answered in the affirmative, and he said, "Why, then, don't you applaud me?" The dying reminiscence of Paul the apostle was, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me in that day, and not to me only, but to all them that love His appearing." Augustus Cæsar died amid pomp and great surroundings, Paul uttered his dying reminiscence looking up through the wall of a dungeon. God grant that our dying pillow may be the closing of a useful life and the opening of a glorious eternity.



Examine the new oil cloth on the kitchen floor; its color and gloss are being destroyed and you may see where a cake of common soap fresh from the hot water in the scrubbing bucket has been laid on it for a moment, the free alkali having eaten an impression of the cake into the bright colors.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 18

Quay having speculated with the public funds and held office for forty years, the Independents are simply calling a limitation on him.

Ticket for the Republicans, for President, Wm. McKinley; for Vice President, Secretary Alger. Platform: Report of the Committee of Inquiry on rotten beef.

A bill authorizing the counties to purchase voting machines, has been vetoed by Governor Stone. He, no doubt, thinks the old Quay voting machine is good enough.

The expected has happened—Governor Stone has cut one million off the school fund, and the common schools must as a result of the plundering at Harrisburg for the benefit of Quay's henchmen.

An expedition is to search for Andree the lost north-pole ballonist. A party under Professor Nathorst will start for the northeast coast of Greenland within a few weeks. The search will be thorough, and the expense of the expedition will be almost entirely defrayed by a wealthy Norwegian named Hammer.

Great Britain and France have cut up and divided Africa as two tramps would an apple pie, each taking a slice so that nothing is left. The agreement between these powers disposes of hundreds of thousands of square miles of African territory, and leaves only four recognized independent States throughout the continent—Morocco, Abyssinia, Liberia and the Orange Free State. An important feature of the agreement provides for an equality in the commercial treatment of the territory between Lake Tchad and the Nile.

They are getting after the faith curers now. President Murphy, of the Board of Health, has begun an active campaign against all persons whom he considers to come under the head of "faith-curers." He has issued a letter to the chief sanitary superintendent of New York, with regard to these persons, in which he says:

"Recent events have shown that uneducated, ignorant, and those whom I believe to be evil-minded persons, go from house to house and take advantage of their more ignorant neighbors, professing that they are endowed with wonderful healing faculties. If this system is allowed to proceed great evil will result."

It isn't all lovely in Cuba either. Governor General Brooke is just now facing the first crisis in his administration, and there is a dash of danger of an absolute break with General Gomez, the moody old man who was chozen the representative of the Cuban army three months ago. There is also the chance that the army may refuse as a body to surrender its arms and return, or rather refuse to accept the $3,000,000 given by the President for the payment of the Cuban soldiers.

The Governor General and the Cuban chief will bring matters to an issue at a conference and if the feeling of Gomez and his following be any indication of what the outcome of the meeting will be the treasure will be sent back to New York.

Governor Stone on 6, vetoed the bill amending the act prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of county superintendents of public schools and which prevented the school directors of the counties from fixing the salaries of the superintendents at a less sum than $1,500 per annum. Governor Stone said:

"I am of the opinion that there is no reason for presuming that the school directors of any county are not capable of fixing the value of the services of the county superintendent. In my judgment there has been no such abuse of their prerogative in this particular as justifies me in approving a bill which is a reflection upon their intelligence or their fairness."

While the Governor may once in a while throw a tub to the whale, why don't he grapple those larger barnacles, new and utterly useless offices, inexcusably high salaries, speculating with the state funds, &c.?

Three fourths of the journals in the United States, of all parties, denounce the report of the Inquiry Committe on the rotten beef matter. The report censures the gallant General Miles for letting out on the poisoned and rotten beef fed to his army. Other military officers get a growl for talking about the beef, and the evidence of hundreds of soldiers that beef stank, was rotten and poisoned, sickening and killing our brave boys, all this is brushed aside, and the scamps who were guilty, the Algers, the Egans, and the big western beef packers, are let down easy! and on the back of such an outragous report, insulting to the army and the American people, President McKinley wrote these words, "The Report is endorsed."

To white-wash and hide a murderous wrong is what the commttee was appointed for. The beef packers, instead of being indicted for murder, get big prices for their carrion, the other fellows get fat divys out of it, and the President, knowing all, writes "Endorsed" upon the report.

Miss Beilstein, who was tried last week in Pittsburg, a believer in spiritualism, for shooting her mother, in obedience to a communication from the spirit of her deceased father that he was lonesome in the spirit land and wanted her and her mother to come to him, and after shooting her mother attempted to kill herself, no doubt has become insane from spiritualist teachings and the frauds of mediums. Such cases are not rare, and the teachers of the faith-cure and spiritualist "sciences" should have a curb and be provided with apartments in asylums along with their mental victims.

General Greely, who, in his capacity as Chief Signal Officer, has given much attention to the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, makes what seems to be a very practical comment on it. He does not deny that the discovery is practicable, and even valuable, but says that it has its limitations. He thinks it will never supercede wires for general telegraphic purposes; but that it has a field of usefulness in communication between ships at sea, and in doing the work now done by signal flags when darkness or fog or storm renders the latter useless. He does not think secrecy of transmission can be had by this system, however, and, if he is right, this would be a drawback to its usefulness for signal purposes as well as for private communications.

The list of Democratic candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the November election, contains 21 names, namly, 5 for sheriff; 6 for commissioner; 3 for register; 2 for recorder, and 5 for treasurer. All good men and competent, and so far as we can learn, the electioneering is going on without any ill feeling between rival candidates, which we are pleased to note. There is only one candidate, Daniel Heckman, against whom there is no opposing candidate, as it is conceded he is entitled to and deserving a re-election as commissioner, in accordance with the usages of the party. Mr. Heckman has served the tax-payers of the county faithfully during his present term, and having become thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the county, his re-election will be the act of wisdom. He stood strictly for economy by the board, and the large, influential Democratic connection he hails from, has in Daniel Heckman its first recognition.

President McKinley is at Hot Springs, Va., and has sent the following instructions to General Otis:

"Force the fighting. Penetrate far into the interior and capture or destroy every warring Philippino."

"Far into the interior," ? we thought the end was quite near.

The Republican fur will fly in all directions this year with "Our Dan" at the head of the anti-Quay movement.

The McKinley-Alger Masterpiece.

From the World.

The report of the Board of Inquiry into the beef scandal, as shaped and edited by the President, may be fairly called the McKinley-Alger masterpiece.

It censures only the General who discovered and reported the facts, mildly observes that "in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties which dignify high military command," and ends with the impotent conclusion that

"The Court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the ends of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

"Nobody to blame"—except Miles! Nobody to be punished—not even the contractors who supplied the "rotten rations," gathered from old stocks at the four corners of the earth, and who in any other country would have been shot! No; not even a scapegoat is selected and sent forth into the wilderness of odium for the crime of poisoning our soldiers!

Alger is to stay in the Cabinet to serve as a member of the second term syndicate. Eagan, who bought "nearly seven million pounds" of "unsuitable rations" when "two million pounds would have been amply sufficient," is to enjoy a six years' vacation at full pay. The contractors (who are also campaign contributors) get a big advertisement in the report. Our saintly President goes off to rest his nerves, after approving the shameless recommendation of the Court that "further proceedings be not taken."

Fortunately, in this country there is still a "court of last resort" at the polls.

THE DEMOCRATS ALERT

Strong Candidates and Strong Platform to Be Presented to the People.

JUDGE KENNEDY'S POSITION.

He Will Have a Solid Delegation of Thirty—The West Claiming the Place on the Supreme Bench—Creasy or Dixon For State Treasurer—Not Much Contest For the Superior Court Nomination—Candidates From the East.

(Special Correspondence.)

Harrisburg, May 15.—The dissension in the Republican party between the Quay and anti-Quay factions appears to have been heightened rather than diminished by Governor Stone's action in appointing ex-Senator M. S. Quay to succeed himself until the next legislature meets and elects a senator. The Republican members of the house and senate who joined with the Democratic members to defeat Quay had a banquet at the Bellevue hotel, Philadelphia, on last Friday night. There was the hottest kind of talk, which goes to show that the Republican opposition to Quay has not lessened.

The Democratic leaders of the state are preparing to take advantage of this condition. All indications point to the nomination of a first class ticket at their state convention in Harrisburg next month. The adoption of a vigorous platform will also be carefully attended to. The Democracy this year is a united and harmonious body, and with a platform that will denounce the villainous abuses of the Republican party, the mismanagement of state funds by its machine, and the general disgrace and disrepute into which the commonwealth has been plunged by Republican ringsters there is every reason to believe that Democratic candidates will triumph.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

First in importance is the supreme judgeship nomination, because the nominee of the Democratic convention will be elected, there being two vacancies, one to be filled by a Democrat, the other by a Republican. It is generally conceded that the nomination this year will go west of the Alleghenies, this reason being that when Chief Justice Sterritt retires this fall the western district will not be represented on the supreme bench.

While there are four or five possibilities in the west the concensus of opinion is in favor of Judge John M. Kennedy, of Allegheny, president judge of common pleas court No. 3, and one of the most distinguished and able judges on the bench west of the Alleghenies. The reason for Judge Kennedy's being a prime favorite in the race is not only on account of his prominence and ability, but because he will go to Harrisburg with the largest, delegation of any candidate thus far mentioned. The bench and bar of Allegheny have unimously endorsed him, and the Democratic county committee of Allegheny has accorded him the rare privilege of choosing his own delegates, 30 in number, from his county.

JUDGE KENNEDY'S STRENGTH.

So far as known no other candidate for the supreme judgeship can rally such a body of delegates around him as Judge Kennedy will be able to command. To this number must be added a considerable number of delegates from neighboring counties and from counties this side the mountains. His friends see in this the nucleus of success. While other distinguished aspirants in the west will go to Harrisburg with delegations, Judge Kennedy will have more delegates, from present indications, than any other two or three candidates combined.

Judge Kennedy has been on the bench since 1891, when Governor Pattison appointed him at the suggestion of the Allegheny county Democratic leaders. He is still in the prime of life, being this side of 60 years of age. He is a native of Chester county, and thus the east and west are linked in his personality. He was a partner of the retiring Chief Justice Sterritt until the latter was elected to the supreme bench in 1877.

Other candidates from western Pennsylvania are Judge S. L. Mestrezat, of Fayette county; Judge Lucien W. Doty, of Westmoreland county; Judge Calvin Reyburn, of Armstrong county, and George Allen, Esq., of Erie. Both Judges Doty and Reyburn are candidates for re-election to the common pleas bench in their own counties, and with good prospects of success. This narrows the candidates outside of Judge Kennedy to Mr. Allen, of Erie.

In the east there is more than than a corporal's guard of distinguished gentlemen seeking the nomination. Among the leading candidates are Judges Harman Yerkes, of Bucks; James N. Ermentrout, of Berks; John Lynch, of Luzerne; W. F. B. Stewart, of York; Oliver B. Bechtel, of Schuylkill, and Justice Peter Patrick Smith, of Lackawanna county, of the superior court. All of these gentlemen will have solid delegations from their respective counties behind them, and some will receive considerable help from surrounding counties. There is a disposition to vigorously oppose Justice Smith, because it is believed he should be satisfied with his present distinguished place on the superior court without asking more favors.

CREASY OR DIXON.

It is a foregone conclusion that Representative William T. Creasy, of Columbia, or Hon. George R. Dixon, of Elk, will be the nominee for state treasurer. Mr. Creasy appears to be the favorite among Democrats who reach Harrisburg from various sections of the state. Either gentlemen will receive a very heavy independent Republican vote. Both are excellent men in every way, and were incorruptible leaders of the Democrats in the last legislature.

The number of candidates for the superior court nomination is not very large. It is the one place which the Republicans will likely carry. If the Republicans nominate a weak man for state treasurer it is safe to bet that the Democratic candidate will be elected, if it is either Creasy or Dixon. At any rate the outlook at this moment is decidedly bright for a Democratic state treasurer.

Gov. Hastings is getting the Quayites on the run in this neck o woods.

Real Estate Transfers.

J. J. and B. Arney, exr's, to John M. Homan, 176 acre farm in Potter, $6000.

Sheriff Cronister to J. A. Fortney, 41 acres in Harris, $1370.

Wm. H. Stover to Enoch Sweeney, 131 acres in Harris, $5600.

P. S. Ishler, adm'r, to Rebecca Myers, '97, two lots in Boalsburg, $417.

S. E. Showers to Elizabeth Garbrick lot in Walker, $900.

Alice R. Emerick to David J. Vonada, 19 acres in Gregg, $800.

John Stoner to James Duck, '97, 50 acres in Gregg, $175.

Eliz. Weaver to John Stoner, '94, 50 acres in Gregg, $230.

J. H. Beck to Knecht Bro's, 2 acres in Walker, $250.

REDUCED RATES.

To the National Peace Jubilee at Washington.

On account of the National Peace Jubilee, to be held at Washington, D. C., May 23, 24, and 25, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets from all stations to Washington at rate of single fare for the round trip, except that the rates from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore will be $8.00, $5.00, and $2.00 respectively, with proportionate rates from intermediate and adjacent points.

Tickets will be sold May 22 and 23, good to return within ten days from date of sale when properly validated by the agent at Washington. may11-2t

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others.—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y. Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce that G.W. Keister, of Haines township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that E. S Shaffer, of Miles township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that T. F. Kennedy, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel Harpster, Jr., of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Cyrus Brungard, of Millheim Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Register.

We are authorized to announce that A. G. Archey, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Miles township will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that G. F. Weaver, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Register, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce that W. H. Fry, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Green Decker, of Gregg township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Bitner, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Heckman, of Benner township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Commissioner, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

I desire to announce to the Democracy of Centre county that I will be a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the rules of the party. In 1894, I was a candidate for Associate Judge and went down with all the rest on the Democratic County Ticket, with no fault of any candidate, but due to a depressed and unsettled condition of affairs in the government, and a dissatisfied people all over the country and Democracy was swept out of sight and the Democratic County Ticket went down with the slump. All the candidates that were on that ticket came to the front, except Aaron Williams, dec'd, and asked the party for vindication, and it has been done, either by nomination or election, viz: Hon. Jas. Schofield, elected once; Hon. R. M. Foster, twice; C. M. Bower, Esq., received the nomination for Superior Court Judge. Now I respectfully solicit the same consideration and recognition, and submit my candidacy to the Democracy of Centre County for their judgment at the coming primaries and County convention.

I remain your most obedient servant
Boalsburg, March 16, '99. THOS. F. RILEY

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce that John E. Homer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for County Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. D. Miller, of Walker township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.
Hublersburg, Pa.

We are authorized to announce that J. Toner Lucas, of Mosnannon, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. T. Speer, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. Moore, of Howard Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Treasurer, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

Recorder.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Boyd A. Musser, of Bellefonte Borough, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Recorder, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against purchasing a note made payable to Philip Leister, or order, dated April 21, 1899, for thirty-five dollars, ($35 00) at two months from date, as I have not received value for the same. I will not pay it unless compelled by law. G. W. BARNER,
may11-2t Centre Hall.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Runkle, late of Gregg township, deceased: Mary E. Bloom and A. G. Bloom her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Sarah Beatty, Spring Mills, Pa; Lydia Sankey, Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, Pa.; James W. Runkle, Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Israel Runkle, Woodward, Centre county, Pa; John W. Runkle Middleburg, Snyder county, Pa.; Adaline Musser and Robert Musser her husband, Spring Mills, Pa.; Lot Calvin Runkle, Williamsport, Pa.; Robert D. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa; Daniel F. Runkle, Spring Mills, Pa.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1899, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1899.

At 10 o'clock, a m., at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage or tenement and tract or piece of land situate in Gregg township, Centre County, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a post thence along lands of William Gentzel, north 20 degrees west 155 perches to a stone, thence along the land of Adam Jameson and James Evans, south 69¼ degrees west 137 perches to a stone, thence along land of Thomas Sankey south 25¼ degrees east 159 perches to a post, thence along land of the heirs of Levi Reeder, north 67¼ degrees east 156 perches to the place of beginning, containing 126 acres and 53 perches and allowance of six per cent for roads.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, May 18, 1899.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer at private sale a large and valuable farm situate about one-fourth (¼) of a mile from Penn Cave Station, along the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, in Potter Township, Centre County, now occupied by M. B. Duck, containing

179 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

more or less; having thereon erected a fine frame dwelling house, a good, large bank barn, and other needed out buildings, in good condition. There is running water at the door, and Sinking Creek, a stream of pure water passes through the farm about ten rods south of the buildings. There is also a large orchard of bearing apple trees on the place and a great quantity of smaller fruits. About 150 acres are cleared, fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered with pine, oak and other valuable timber. The farm is within easy reach of markets, railroads, postoffice, schools and churches. To any person desiring a home and a good farm it is as convenient and desirable as any in Centre County. For price and conditions upon which the same will be sold, inquiry can be made of the executors of Jonathan Tressler, deceased, as follows:

ISAAC TRESSLER,
DANIEL J. TRESSLER,
Linden Hall, Pa.
JOSEPH TRESSLER,
FORTNEY & WALKER, Pleasant Gap, Pa.
Attorneys for Estate,
Bellefonte, Pa. apr6-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Sarah J Sankey, late of Centre Hall Boro, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAS GREGG, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Milesburg, Pa.
Attorney may 11-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Hannah Erhard, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been granted by the Register of Wills to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them for settlement.

WILLIAM PEALER, Executor.
mar23-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Shaffer, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Wills of Centre county, to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

EPHRIAM BARTHOLOMEW, Adm'r.
J. C. MEYER, Att'y. Coburn, Pa.
Bellefonte, Pa. apr20-6t

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9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
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13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Pres't, State College, Centre Co., Pa

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 30, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.45 a. m., New York 2.15 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 5. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m. Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.55 a. m. Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.50 a. m., New York at 7.15 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.58 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.35 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.35 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations. Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.05 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Weekdays arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.50 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.50 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.40 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.33 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 25	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. S. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD. To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	....Bellefonte....	6 30	10 20	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	....Coleville....	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	....Morris....	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	....Whitmer....	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	....Hunters....	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	....Fillmore....	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	....Brisly....	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	....Waddle....	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	....Scotia Crossing....	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	....Krumrine....	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	....Struble....	7 20	11 24	5 08
5 31	12 22	8 02	....Inn....	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	....State College....	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA. Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p.m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	7 30	†8 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	9 57	....Nigh....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	....Zion....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	....Hecla Park....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	....Dunkles....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSBURG..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	....Snydertown....	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	....Nittany....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	....Huston....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	....LAMAR....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	....Clintondale....	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville....	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	....Salona....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		....Jersey Shore....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		....Atlantic City....	7 00		5 30
6 00			....NEW YORK.... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
*7 25	†9 20		....NEW YORK.... (Via Phila.)			†7 20
p. m	a. m.	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 P. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

PATENTS

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Miss Grace Alexander was home from State College a day or two this week.

——Miss Sara McClenahan was visiting with friends in Boalsburg, over Sunday.

——David R. Foreman, the South Potter Democratic politician, was in town Monday.

——Hudson W. Love of Lewisburg, stopped off between trains yesterday, to pay his mother a visit.

——Mrs. Belle Ward, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street.

——Mrs. John Homan, of Pinegrove Mills, visited at the home of her brother, Frank Foreman, over Sunday.

——John D. Meyer, teaching school at Alexandria, Pa., was home to see his parents on Friday and Saturday.

——Jerre Miller spent a couple days at Harrisburg, the latter part of last week, returning home on Saturday evening.

——Henry Ziegler, one of Harris township's most respected farmers, gave our sanctum a call, and set his label into 1900.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr, of Tyrone' is visiting her mother, Mrs. Stiver, near Potters Mills, who has been quite ill for several weeks past.

——Ellis S. Shaffer, the hustling candidate for Sheriff from Miles township was in town last Saturday, on his way home from a vigorous canvassing tour of the county.

——D. Wagner Geiss left on Monday morning for Allentown, Pa., where he goes to attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows. He is the representative of the Centre Hall order.

——J. B. Kreamer came up from Rebersburg spent yesterday in town. He brought up a lot of cattle, and says he is busier than ever with building a new residence in Rebersburg and buyiug cattle for his meat market in Bellefonte.

——Ex-Governor Hastings and Cashier John P. Harris were in Centre Hall last Friday, on their way down the valley to do some political missionary work. They stopped in town long enough to hunt up their friends. The Governor is on the political war path, and is strengthening his organization in his fight against the Quayites. He will make himself numerous all over the county, and is not by any means the dead duck some of those who posed as his friends supposed him to be.

AWFUL ! 29 KILLED

By a Collision on the Reading Railroad.

Friday the unveiling of the Hartranft statue took place at Harrisburg, attended by large crowds by rail. The crowded special from Norristown returned during the evening. At Exeter, near Reading, a freight, by some mistake, stood on the track, and into this the special train, at high speed, crashed. The result was awful and appalling. 29 were killed and many wounded, mostly from Norristown.

Some of the passenger cars were torn into kindling wood, and the groans of the dying and injured were heart rending. Norristown is in mourning; 16 of the dead are prominent persons of the town.

Annual Reports of K. G. E.

At the twenty-third annual session of the K. G. E. the reports of the grand master of records show that during the year the receipts were $22,562-89; expenditures, $19,612.18. The balance, $2,950.71, is an increase over last year of almost $1,000. The list of subordinate castles at the beginning of the year was 480. During the year 19 charters were surrendered or consolidated. The membership of the order in the state is 38,417. The total amount paid in relief was $142,704.56.

Whooping Cough.

I had a little boy who was nearly dead from an attack of whooping cough. My neighbors recommended Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I did not think that any medicine would help him, but after giving him a few doses of that remedy I noticed an improvement, and one bottle cured him entirely. It is the best cough medicine I ever had in the house.—J. L. Moore, South Burgettstown, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
May 11	69	42	part cloudy.
" 12	77	44	part cloudy.
" 13	77	57	cloudy.
" 14	72	45	clear.
" 15	67	48	part cloudy.
" 16	67	42	cloudy.
" 17	67	52	cloudy.

Rain, on 16, noon to evening, thunder showers, .63 inch, evening .22 in. and violent storm.

Wednesday afternoon, .46 in. rain.

Must Hang.

At Sunbury, on Saturday, a new trial was refused Edward Cressinger, convicted of murdering sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, and he was sentenced to be hanged.

SPRING MILLS.

A Letter of Interest from Our Neighboring Town.

On Thursday last your correspondent lost or mislaid his spectacles. The finder will greatly oblige by leaving them at any store in our village, or at the planing mill.

No coal yet. The operations on Egg Hill, I am informed, have been abandoned. The next move will be to sink a shaft at the flats. The gentlemen who are engaged in this move are determined to settle the question of coal or no coal without any delay.

Samuel Krape accompanied by C. P. Long while returning from the latter's farm on Friday last met with quite a mishap. The horse becoming frightened by the breaking of some of the harness, made furious efforts to get loose. Both of the gentlemen received slight injuries, while the buggy was almost completely wrecked.

The meat market established here by John Runkle a month or two since is a decided success. He deals exclusively in home dressed meats, and his business has increased so rapidly that he is now obliged to use a double team to serve his customers. It is a great satisfaction to our people to be able to buy fresh meat any day, instead of only once or twice a week as formerly.

Quite a heavy storm passed over our village on Tuesday evening, accompanied with vivid flashes of lightning and terrific peals of thunder. The lightning struck a tree close by knocking off several large branches, the same bolt melted the telephone wires in the office of C. P. Long and Dr. P. W. Leitzell and otherwise damaged the instruments.

G. H. Long the energetic merchant of our village, is making preparations to alter and remodel his store room; the improvements will be quite extensive. All the partitions will be removed and the room made square; an elevator will be introduced to run from the cellar to the upper floors, all the shelving will be changed to the latest style, two large windows in front will add greatly to the appearance of the building, besides give plenty of light in the store room. Mr. Long also contemplates adding several other conveniences, and in the mean time he is almost giving goods away to make room as in about ten days the interior demolition will begin.

C. A. Krape has just received a large consignment of summer shoes. The styles are very beautiful, the extreme tooth pick and piccadilly toe so universal the last year or two, have been entirely discarded, and the more stylish Paris toe with common sense heels and cloth facings substituted—a change decidedly for the better. Oxford Ties, Opera slippers and Saratogas will evidently be the summer shoes. He has them in blacks, browns and russets, all of a high grade of stock at remarkably low prices. Mr. Krape has recenty had fitted up in the rear of his emporium building, a regular croquet ground for the amusement of his friends and visitors. It has proven quite an attractive institution.

COBURN.

What Our Correspondent Finds of Interest in the Busy Town.

Reuben Boyer, of Colyer, was visiting among friends at this place a few days last week. Come again.

Boyd W. Vonada has gone to Jersey Shore and will make his home with J. Frank Torbert, of that place.

W. F. Kern, who has been staying with his father during the winter, left for Pittsburg on Wednesday morning.

The frame of P. S. Meyer's new double house was erected on Tuesday. George M. Stover, of Aaronsburg, is head carpenter.

Merchant James E. Harter, of this place and his estimable wife, were visiting at the home of James Wert, near Penn Hall, on Sunday.

Green Briar had a quiet wedding on Tuesday morning, the contracting parties being William H. Wert and Della E. Kern. Consider our hat off.

W. H. Kerstetter has gone to Harrisburg, where he is employed on a trolley road. His family expects to move there in a week or two.

Henry Eisenhuth expects to move his saw mill back to Ingleby, in the near future, where he will operate it, on timber owned by W. E. Smith.

Extensive repairs are being made at the creamery here by the new proprietors. The pig pen is being torn down, and a much larger one will be built.

John M. Weaver sold his home to L. H. Stover, consideration $680. Mr. Weaver will now erect a dweling on his premises across Pine Creek, east of town.

A car load of horses were shipped from this station to Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday morning; this makes the third car load that was shipped from here in a short time.

Jacob Wagner and wife, of Tusseyville, were visiting a few days last week at the home of their son, J. B. Wagner, who recently moved from Centre Hall to this place.

Howard Kulp came over from Milroy on Sunday, and returned again on Monday, but Mrs. Kulp will remain a week with her parents, Emanuel Eisenhuth's of High valley.

Teachers' examination at Millheim, on last Saturday, was well attended, by our teachers from here, and prospective teachers from other places. None in the class failed.

COLYER.

O. K. Love Killed Three Large Black Snakes in His Yard.

Reuben Boyer made a business trip to Coburn last week.

The farmers are busy planting corn in this part of the country.

Clyde Boyer, assistant operator at Linden Hall, was home Sunday.

Several of our Reformed people attended Classis at Boalsburg Sunday last.

Our neighbor Mr. Dugans, wears his broadest smile, since the arrival of a young daughter.

Misses Mary Moyer and Lillie Leitzell, of Spring Mills, were in our burg over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stover, of Aaronsburg, were the guests of Jacob Detweiler Sunday.

John Boyer and grand-daughter, of Belleview, Ohio, visited at Reuben Boyer's, at Colyer, this week.

Several of our young sports are attending the select school at Tusseyville, taught by Prof. Calvin Neff.

Calvin Runkle is now taking up Blackstone, and being instructed by 'Squire J. S. Housman; we all cordially invite success to you Calvin.

William Lee and Miller are busy at their new house at this place, and when completed William can boast of having the finest house in town.

William Mulberger our herdsman, is busy herding his cattle; Monday a herd of about 75 were taken in the mountains, and he expects about 55 more, making a total of 130.

O. K. Love, west of town, was greatly surprised last week by finding three large black snakes near a spring in his yard. O. K. killed the snakes and one measured 4 feet 10½ inches; the other two were but a mite shorter.

MILLHEIM.

Personal Mention and Other Items of Interest.

Ed. Williams, of Boalsburg, visited his sister, Mrs. H. C. Rothrock, last week.

Grant Hoover, an insurance agent from Bellefonte, was in town on Tuesday.

Prof. James Gregg was in town on Saturday, representing the American Book Company.

J. H. Reifsnyder who had been considerably hurt last week, has sufficiently recovered to be out driving.

The car load of horses bought by B. F. Foresman, of Newark, N. J., were shipped from Coburn on Tuesday morning.

Misses Lutetia Goodhart and Alice Robison, of Spring Mills, were among the strangers who took in the examination on Saturday.

Supt. C. L. Gramley held the annual teachers' examination for Penn township, at this place on last Saturday; there were eight applicants examined, and all were successful.

William Kreamer is improving the farm bought from A. R. Alexander by putting up several new outbuildings, repairing the house and barn, and giving the principle buildings several coats of paint. E. E. Knarr, the boss painter of Millheim, has the contract for painting the buildings.

CENTRE HILL.

The M. E. Sunday School Preparing for Children's Day.

The late rains have freshened up the spring crops.

Irvin Stover, of Niagara Falls, is visiting at the home of his parents.

Mrs. Ellen Burkholder and son Ammon, visited among acquaintances in Nittany valley on Sunday.

Two young ladies from a nearby town, passed through our village on Sunday; unfortunately Wilbur was not at home.

G. F. Weaver and Green Decker, of Gregg township, and H. A. Moore, of Howard, three Democratic candidates, canvassed Potter township this week.

The members of the M. E. church at Sprucetown, are rehearsing for Children's Day, which will take place on June 4. A very interesting program is being prepared.

LINDEN HALL.

Up the Valley Happenings as Furnished by Our Scribe.

More rain more rest, for the poor, lazy buckwheaters.

Miss Laura Brown spent a few days at Centre Hall the past week.

Miss Lizzie Gettig spent several days of this week at State College.

Howard Williams and wife attended the funeral of Evan Williams, at Lemont on Monday.

Miss Mamie Swabb, of Pine Grove Mills, is visiting at the home of her grandfather, Geo. Swabb.

All ladies are requested to call and examine Mrs. Keller's millinery stock, before buying their spring bonnets.

Some of our farmers are still planting corn, while others are trying to dig theirs out of the ground.

Our supervisor has waked up and one can again hear that doleful sound of the stone crusher these quiet mornings.

Our town is still making improvements. A wayside inn and a milliner store have recently sprung into existence.

Our farmers of the east end took a lot of young cattle to the bare meadows this week, where they will be herded during the summer.

The scribe was glad to notice that William Swabb was able to be out to church again on Sunday. Will has been petting a sore knee all spring.

The Reformed Classis at Boalsburg last week was well attended by people of our section. Good sermons and good music are always appreciated.

Mr. Steele, the Lumber Company's inspector, was around again this week and conducted the raising of the dinky track from the wharf to the saw mill.

Harry Lonebarger has accepted a position as fireman on the railroad. Harry has long been fireman on the sawmill, and is a fine young man. While we are sorry to lose him we would advise all young men to better themselves when opportunity offers.

George Meyer, of the Branch, and William Mothersbaugh, of Boalsburg, were seen on our streets Sunday afternoon. 'Tis said "Squire" is looking out a location for a new home. We would advise him to consider well before abandoning the project, for all is peace and happiness in our village.

On Friday evening of last week the home of Lucian Spicher was made happy, by the arrival of many neighbors and friends, to do Mrs. Spicher honor on her birthday. When least expected by the family, the door flew wide open, and a curly tailed porker marched into the room and proceeded to make himself comfortable, while a host of anxious eyes and ears waited outside to see what would happen. But the people were all called in and welcomed. Many other presents were brought, and a general good time enjoyed till the late hours of the night.

I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have used all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found one remedy that has been a success as a cure, and that is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.—P. E. Grisham, Gaars Mills, La. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

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Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	35
New Oats	
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	9
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Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	3
Potatoes	50
Sides	5

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Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	
Rye	40
Barley	40

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Philadelphia, May 17.

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THE NEWS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the request of numerous business organizations of Baltimore and Philadelphia, has arranged for a ten days stop-over at each of those cities under the usual procedure of the passenger depositing the ticket with the ticket agent upon his arrival. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now grants ten days stop-overs at Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

William N. Boggs, the defaulting bank teller of Dover, Del., was sentenced at Wilmington to five years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $6,500.

A movement is on foot in the Florida Legislature to provide for a revision of the State constitution.

Stove manufacturers who are meeting in Cincinnati may form a consolidation of their interests.

A dispatch to the Navy Department from Captain Coghlan states that an examination of the Raleigh after she was floated shows that she sustained practically no damage in grounding off Charleston.

George Uhler, a farmer, fifty years of age, residing near Mount Hope, Pa., killed his wife with an axe while she was milking a cow. He then hanged himself. The double tragedy was discovered by their son, and is ascribed to religious insanity.

The saw-mill plant of the E. E. Jackson Company, at Reidsville, Ala., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000. The president of the company is ex-Governor E. E. Jackson, of Maryland.

Alex. Volliath, of Sheboygan, and H. D. Eivers, of Baltimore, students of Mission House College, were drowned while boat-riding in a small lake near Franklin, Wis. Their bodies have not been recovered.

A young man named Roderick, of Charlestown, W. Va., shot himself through the leg, between the thigh and the knee, while handling a pistol in the dining parlor of Jones' confectionery at Berryville, Va. The wound is a very painful one, and had the bullet passed a little higher up, it would have severed an artery and death would have resulted.

An equestrian statue of General Hartranft was unveiled at Harrisburg, Pa.

Three thousand persons attended a reception and banquet in Washington, D. C., in honor of the National Society of Mechanical Engineers.

After experiments with wireless telegraphy by the United States Signal Corps, General Greely has concluded that it will not supplant the present system of wires.

Secretary Keep, of the Merchants' Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y., telegraphed to the Confederate Veterans reunion at Charleston, S. C., an invitation to hold the reunion in 1901—the Pan-American Exposition year—in Buffalo.

C. E. Littlefield, of Rockland, was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the Second Maine Congressional District to succeed the late Nelson Dingley.

June 3 will be observed as Confederate Memorial Day at Lexington, Va.

An Alexandria, Va., firm has secured the contract for a Confederate monument to be erected at Edgefield, S. C.

The West Virginia Knights Templar Conclave, in session at Huntington, selected Fairmont as the next place of meeting

The bodies of Joseph Harnby and Mary Viack, daughter of a farmer, were buried in the same grave at Beemer, Neb. The girl killed herself because she was convinced she could not be cured of an ailment from which she was suffering. Harnby, to whom the girl was engaged, called at the Viack home and asked permission to see the dead girl's body. He entered the death chamber and shot himself, dying instantly.

A report from Benjamin, Knox county, Tex., states that a terrific storm, with rain approaching a waterspout, swept over the country about thirty miles west of that place and that the family of George Humphreys, composed of four persons, was drowned by the sudden overflow of a branch of the Brazos river. Other disasters are believed to have occurred in the Pan-Handle, but the section is almost without wire communication.

Secretary Long has designated Surgeon J. C. Boyd to represent the medical corps of the navy at the International Medical Congress, which meets at Berlin in June. Dr. Boyd is chief assistant of the Surgeon-General, and is stationed in Washington. He will sail from New York on May 28.

Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, has named Charles B. Squires as the man who offered him a bribe in connection with Standard Oil litigation.

Messrs. John W. and Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, have presented a number of valuable volumes to the library of Princeton University.

CORSETS KILLED HIM.

Lacing For Feminine Role in Amateur Burlesque Caused Apoplexy.

Passaic, N. J., (Special.)—Tight lacing caused the death of Chas. T. Stewart, banker, amateur actor, and one of the leading men socially of this place. He was found dead in bed, and the use of corsets, made necessary by his part in a burlesque in which he had participated, it is supposed, brought on an attack of apoplexy.

Mr. Stewart was 36 years old and a son of L. C. Stewart, who left him a large fortune. The father died more than a year ago, and the young man became associated with the firm of A. Hathaway & Co., bankers, of New York.

Prominent persons in Passaic some time ago decided to give an entertainment to raise funds for the Gemae Hospital, of that city. An amateur theatrical performance was decided upon and Mr. Stewart was pressed into active service because of his well-known ability in that line.

Mr. Stewart was cast for the transformed part of Little Germany in the "Crimes of Normandy," and also had charge of the ballet. There was a large audience in the theatre on Tuesday night, and the spirited performance was much enjoyed. Little Germany received a full measure of applause, but toward the close of the burlesque seemed fatigued. He complained of feeling distressed, and remarked to a friend:

"This is my last show."

When the "makeup" and costumes had been removed Mr. Stewart walked directly to his home, in High street, and went to bed. At breakfast time he had not arisen and a servant finding that repeated knocks at his door were unanswered, entered and found the young man dead.

FILIPINOS DEMORALIZED.

An Englishman Says Now Is the Time to "Strike Hard."

Manila, (By Cable.)—Mr. Higgins, the English manager of the Manila-Dagupan Railway, and two of his assistants, who had remained inside the Filipino lines to protect the property of the railway company, arrived at San Fernando.

They had been informed by the natives that the latter would be no longer responsible for their safety if they remained longer within the lines. Mr. Higgins corroborated the stories that have been told of the demoralization of the Filipinos, and says that they are looting all the natives' property.

MILES' NOT SUSTAINED

Report of the Beef Court of Inquiry.

GEN. EAGAN CRITICISED.

Canned Roast Beef As Article of Food—Board Says It Was Not Suitable For Use On Transports Or a Long-Continued Field Ration—Miles Censured For Error In Not Promptly Notifying Secretary.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—By direction of the President, who approved the findings, Acting Secretary of War Meiklejohn has just made public the report and findings of the military court appointed to investigate the charges made by Major-General Miles, commanding the army, that the beef supplied to the army during the war with Spain was unfit for the use of the troops.

The court finds that General Miles' allegations that the refrigerated beef was treated with chemicals were not established; that his allegations concerning the canned fresh or canned roast beef were sustained as to its unsuitability for food as used on the transports and as a long-continued field ration.

General Miles is censured for "error" in failing to promptly notify the Secretary of War when he first formed the opinion that the food was unfit. General Eagan, formerly commissary general, is censured for too extensive purchases of the canned beef as an untried ration. Colonel Maus, of General Miles' staff, is also censured.

The court finds that the packers were not at fault; that the meats supplied to the army were of the same quality as those supplied to the trade generally, and recommends that no further proceedings be taken in the premises.

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusion of the court adverse to further proceedings based upon the charges is as follows:

"It has been developed in the course of the inquiry, as recited in this report, that in some instances certain individuals failed to perform the full measure of duty or to observe the proprieties with dignify high military command, but the court is of the opinion that the mere statement in the official report of the facts developed meets the end of discipline, and that the interests of the service will be best subserved if further proceedings be not taken."

There is more or less criticism of General Miles in various parts of the report.

"The court finds that the major-general commanding the army had no sufficient justification for alleging that the refrigerated beef was embalmed or was unfit for issue to troops. It also finds that he committed an error in that, having belief or knowledge as claimed, that the food was unfit, that it caused sickness and distress, that some of it was supplied under the "pretense of experiment," that other beef was embalmed, he did not immediately report such knowledge or belief to the Secretary of War to the end that a proper remedy might be promptly applied."

Why Col. Maus is Censured.

The censure of Colonel Maus, inspector-general on General Miles' staff, is based upon his failure to call attention to charges concerning the beef at Chickamauga contained in a report of inspection made by Dr. (or Major) Daily, on October 26 last, in which he stated his belief that the beef was chemically treated. "The silence of Col. Maus," says the court, "on so important a matter as the chemicalized beef reported by Major Daly and personally known to himself is remarkable."

The remark is also made that Gen. Miles' failure to draw special attention to this report is "unexplained."

Commenting upon General Miles' testimony that he had formed the opinion last August that the refrigerated beef had been processed, the court remarks: "Whatever the date upon which he formed a belief or a reasonable suspicion that the health of the troops was being impaired by the use of deleterious food, it was his bounden duty, in the opinion of the court, instantly to take the most effective measures within his control to ascertain the actual fact and correct the wrong, if any should be found.

"It would have been practicable to obtain samples of the beef then being supplied to the army by contractors and to have submitted these samples to chemical examination, which would have resulted in the detection of the presence or absence of boric and salicylic acids, or any other chemical agent that may have been used as a preservative agent. Yet no such precaution as that suggested was taken by the Major-General commanding at that time or at any subsequent time so far as has been learned by the court.

General Miles' Allegations.

"The court finds that the allegations of the major-general commanding, to the effect that the refrigerated beef supplied to the troops was treated with chemical preservatives, have not been established. The court finds that so much of the allegations of the major-general commanding in respect to the canned roast beef as relates to its unsuitability for food, as actually used on the transports, and as to its extensive or long-continued use as a field ration, are sustained. In the opinion of the court none of the other allegations in relation to the canned fresh beef are sustained.

"The evidence shows that Col. John F. Weston, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, recommended the adoption of the canned roast beef as a component of the field ration, and to this extent he is responsible."

The report places the quantity of canned roast beef purchased for the war by the commissary department at 6,847,174 pounds, including 350,000 pounds which was brought from Liverpool and other English ports. This amount is characterized as excessive, and the commissary-general (General Eagan) is severely criticised in several parts of the document on this score. One of the severest rebukes is as follows:

Reckless Purchase by Eagan.

"Considering the little use that had been made of this beef in the regular army, the probability that the volunteers were entirely ignorant of it, that its use as a part of the field ration had never been sanctioned by the President or Secretary of War, the court can but characterize the action of the commissary-general of subsistence as unwarranted and reckless—in that he ordered the purchase of such enormous quantities of a food that was practically untried and unknown, and the court so finds.

"The court also finds that there is no ground for any imputation whatever of any other actuating motive on the part of the commissary-general than the earnest desire to procure the best possible food for the troops. The court pronounces this act of the commissary-general of subsistence a colossal error for which there is no palliation."

The court finds that there was neglect in Cuba and, to a less degree, in Porto Rico in delivering the refrigerated beef. "The court," says the report, "does not wish to state the case more strongly than to say that the finding appears to be warranted that too much time was consumed in distributing this perishable article. The fault, if any there was, rested with the brigade and higher commanding officers and their commissaries and quartermasters, but the testimony is not so definite or specific as to warrant the naming by the court of any particular officers."

Canned Roast Beef as Ration.

"The court is of the opinion that the canned roast beef was not suitable as a travel ration on transports, considering the absence of cooking facilities and the absence from that ration of fresh vegetables and condiments. For use on shore as a field ration where the companies had their camp cooking equipment and vegetables were available, canned roast beef is suitable for issue, say, two days in ten, but not for two days in succession. In some organizations it seems to have constituted at least one-half of the meat ration, and until after the surrender the troops had no means for other cooking than was practicable with the individual kit carried. For such extensive use, or any use exceeding one day in five, the court finds this beef unsuitable.

"The refrigerated beef is, in the opinion of the court, a suitable ration for troops when it can be issued to them in good condition."

The opinion is expressed that it would have been impracticable to land beef cattle on the hoof in Cuba, the remark of the court on this point being as follows:

"The commanding general of the expedition characterizes as 'absurd' such a proposition, and many of his commanding officers whose opinion is given in the testimony coincided with him in the impracticability or inexpediency of such a project. The court concurs in the opinion of these men, whose experience in active military service dated from 1861."

The Packers Exonerated.

An instruction of President McKinley to the court was that "if the packers of the country are guilty, it must be known." Replying to this direction, the court says:

"The court finds that at the outbreak of hostilities, in April, 1898, the packers of canned beef were engaged in the manufacture of an article of standard quality, well known to the trade and the subsistence department, under the name of canned roast beef. The methods of packing then in use were the same as those habitually employed in the preparation of the meat as an article of commerce, and the court does not find that they underwent any change during the progress of the war.

"The large purchases for the use of the military forces during the months of May and June, 1898, were made not at the solicitation of the packers or in consequence of efforts put forth by them for that purpose, but by the order and upon the initiative of the commissary-general of subsistence, such purchases being made in every case by officers of his department in the usual manner."

Replying specifically to other questions set out by the President, the court says: "The canned beef was described as 'fresh' because it was not salted, but the meat was not old or stale. The refrigerated beef furnished the army was not doctored or treated with any other agency than cold air.

"The meat purchased for the army was the meat of commerce; both kinds—refrigerated and canned—were such as are well known in both hemispheres as commercial articles, of which there is and has been very large consumption not only by the trade generally, but by the United States Navy and by the armies and navies of Europe.

"No reports of unfitness or unsuitability of the beef sent from the United States were forwarded to the War Department by any general officer serving in Cuba or Porto Rico while the field operations were in progress, nor were any such reports received until more than one month after hostilities ceased."

Miles Has Nothing to Say.

General Miles, when asked whether he had any comment to make upon the beef report, replied that he had read it. "But I have nothing to say," he added, "either about the report, the method of taking testimony or the conclusions reached."

"Does that mean that so far as you are concerned you will let the matter rest where the report leaves it?" asked the reporter.

"I have nothing to say," replied General Miles.

CRUISER BUFFALO BACK.

She Brings Five Hundred Officers and Men.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—The cruiser Buffalo arrived here from Manila after a quick run of forty-four days, which included stops at Singapore, Port Said and Gibraltar.

She brought about 500 officers and men from Admiral Dewey's squadron. These are mostly long-term men, whose time has expired and are to be landed at the navy yard, where they will be discharged.

Among the officers who returned on the Buffalo are Paymaster John R. Martin, Captain Dutton, of the Marine Corps; Lieut. A. G. Rogers, of the Monadnock; Lieut. S. S. Robison, of the Boston; Surgeon F. Rogers, of the Monterey; Surgeon R. S. Blackman, of the Boston; Ensigns Stephen Douglas and E. S. Wilson, of the Monadnock; Ensign Lang, of the Manila, and nine naval cadets who came home to take the spring examinations at Annapolis.

The Buffalo has two six-inch guns from the Reina Christina, Montojo's flagship, which are intended for the Smithsonian Institution, as well as the wheel of the same ship; the bell of the Isla de Cuba, some torpedoes and a great quantity of guns and old brass cannon, all captured from the Spanish.

Soldier Dies From Accidental Shooting.

Savannah, Ga., (Special.)—Private Hiram Huet, of Company I, Third Kentucky Volunteers, died from the effects of a bullet wound accidently inflicted by Private Arnold, of the same regiment. The body of Hunt was shipped to Beaver Dam, Ky.

Bank Cashier Commits Suicide.

Coopertown, N. Y., (Special.)—Horatio L. Olcott, of Brooklyn, 55 years old, committed suicide by laudanum poisoning at the Central Hotel, in this place. He was cashier of the Cherry Valley Bank, of Otsego county, 1896.

SPANISH-AMERICAN ISLANDS.

The American advance column rested at San Fernando, Luzon. Its next point of attack will be Bacolor.

The troops under MacArthur and Lawton are exhausted by the campaign and average fewer than fifty men to a company.

It is reported that Senor Mabini, president of the Filipino cabinet is to be succeeded by Senor Paeno.

Each private soldier and non-commissioned officer of the Cuban army will probably receive $75 out of the American fund of $3,000,000.

ARMY IN HIS FRONT.

MacArthur Finds 7,000 Rebels Intrenched at Bacolor.

LAWTON'S DIVISION.

Taking a Short Rest in San Fernando, Where Their Advent Was Heartily Welcomed by the Natives—Troops Greatly Exhausted by the Campaign and Companies Reduced.

Manila, Philippine Islands, (By Cable.)—To clear the Filipinos out of Bacolor, about five miles southwest of San Fernando, will be the next task of the Americans. The rebel General, Mascardo, has a force of 7,000 there, well armed and possessed of plenty of ammunition. His troops have never met American soldiers, and they think, according to reports carried to San Fernando, that they can "whip the whole lot."

Bacolor is well intrenched, and thousands of natives are working like beavers, digging trenches and carrying the dirt in baskets. The enemy uses his riflemen for fighting only, but compels the bolomen and Chinese, and even the women, to labor incessantly.

The rebels have an outpost about a mile beyond San Fernando, with a trench that holds between two and three hundred men. From that point several volleys were fired upon the camp of the Twentieth Kansas Regiment.

In the vicinity of La Guina de Bay the rebels are extremely active, but the lines of Gen. Ovenshine and Col. Whalley, who is commanding Gen. King's brigade during the latter's illness, have been materially strengthened, and there is no danger in that direction.

The armed steamers Laguna de Bay and Cavadonga, under Capt. Grant, have gone to Guagua, about five miles southwest of Bacolor, presumably to establish a base of supplies for the troops engaged on the northern campaign.

It is rumored that Mabini, President of the Cabinet, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in the so-called Filipino government, who is a Radical, is to be succeeded by Paterno, the framer of the Spanish treaty of 1896. This change is regarded as significant at the present juncture.

The entrance of the Americans into San Fernando was virtually unopposed.

Two battalions of the Fifty-first Iowa Regiment, which swan the river north of the city, were smartly peppered while in the water, but the rebels disappeared as soon as the Americans reached the shore. In the meantime the hospital squad had walked across the bridge into the city, supposing the Americans were there. They encountered no natives. The few Spaniards and Filipinos who were left welcomed the Americans and opened their houses to them, Gen. MacArthur accepting entertainment at the hands of Senor Hizon, a sugar magnate.

If the inhabitants of the San Fernando region are to be believed, there is little sympathy with the insurrection in that quarter. Before evacuating the city the rebels burned the church and the public buildings, and looted the Chinese quarter. They drove many rich Filipinos, with their families, out of the city before them, as well as hundreds of Chinese, to prevent them helping the Americans.

The country beyond Calumpit is full of all sorts of ingenious trenches and pit-falls in the roads, with sharpened bamboo. Fortunately the Americans escaped the latter. In the swamps near Santo Tomas, where Gen. Wheaton's troops did their hardest fighting—the men sinking to their waists in mud, are many bodies of Filipinos.

The army is really enjoying life at San Fernando, which is the most picturesque and wealthy town the Americans have entered since the occupation of Manila. It is largely built of stone, the river is close at hand, and high hills almost surround it.

Gen. MacArthur's permanent headquarters is established in the best house in town, which is richly decorated with frescoes and carved woods.

After Bacolor has been cleared, water communication with Manila may be established. Along the roads to Calumpit the fuel wagons and bull teams dragging provisions have to be ferried one by one across two rivers, but the Filipinos have several launches in the river delta.

The American troops are much exhausted by the campaign, except the Iowa troops, which are comparatively fresh. The regiments of the division average less than fifty men to a company, and all have a weather-worn appearance.

DEWEY IN "PERFECT HEALTH."

This Is The Report From the Olympia's Surgeon.

San Francisco, Cal., (Special.)—On the steamship City of Pekin, which has just arrived from China and Japan with Dr. Epage, passed assistant surgeon United States Navy, and surgeon on the flagship Olympia for last year and a half. He makes the following statement regarding Admiral Dewey's Health:

"Admiral Dewey is in perfect health. He has not been more than twenty miles from Manila since the first day of last May and he has not felt the necessity of a physician's aid in that time. The climate of Manila is enervating, of course, but the commander of the fleet has been no more affected by it than any one else.

"The people of California will be disappointed at not seeing Admiral Dewey, for he is determined to return to the United States in the Olympia by way of the Suez Canal.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is believed in Berlin that a substantial increase in the German navy is almost sure to be an outcome of the Coghlan incident.

Mataafa, the rebel chief in Samoa, has accepted an armistice.

The Italian cabinet has resigned as a result of strong opposition to the government's policy in China.

Ali Dinar has dethroned the Sultan of Darfur and taken the power in his own hands.

The site on the Quai D'Orsay, Paris, on which the American building for the exposition of 1900 will be erected, was formally transferred.

Sir Herbert S. Naylor-Leyland, who married Miss Jennie Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, died in London.

As indemnity for the murder of a missionary France demands that China shall give mining concessions valued at $700,000.

M. Camille Krantz has been appointed French minister of war to succeed M. de Freycinet, who resigned.

Mademoiselle Wattier, daughter of a French army officer, offers to produce letters from Dreyfus to Emperor William.

FRENCH MAIL STOLEN.

Ambassador Cambon Complains That the Embassy Bag Was Cut Open.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—Ambassador Cambon called on Secretary Hay and made formal complaint about the Embassy mail bag, which, when received, was slit open, so that a man's hand could enter and the contents could be examined. Mr. Hay said the matter had already been referred to the Postoffice Department.

Officially, the French Embassy minimizes the importance of the incident. Unofficially, the deepest concern is felt. It is the belief in diplomatic circles that the mutilator of the bag was after a state secret. The mail received by the Embassy was not disturbed so far as outward inspection would show.

The French Embassy and State Department have reached the conclusion that no money theft was contemplated by the person who cut the bag. They are also convinced that the motive was nothing else than to obtain some papers. The Embassy's mail of necessity concerns international questions.

A baffling feature is the inability of the French Embassy to determine what was in the bag originally. Some letter or paper might have been abstracted, and without a list of the bag's contents it is impossible to say if anything is missing. It is understood that Ambassador Cambon has cabled to the Paris Foreign Office for a description of everything locked in the bag.

The Postoffice authorities will trace the bag from the time it was posted and was received in Washington. Every man who handled the bag will be cross-examined with a view of ascertaining when the cut was first noticed. Was it sound when received on board ship on the European side? If not, the criminal will necessarily be sought in Europe. If cut when received on board at the European port and mutilated when received at the New York Postoffice, the incision must have been made on board ship. If the bag was whole when it left New York and ripped open when delivered at the Embassy, the cut must have occurred on the way to Washington, or in this city.

FOUR KILLED IN STREET DUEL.

A Disputed Doctor's Bill the Cause of a Deplorable Tragedy.

Okolona, Miss., (Special.)—A terrific four-handed street battle occurred here. The participants were Dr. J. Murfee and his son, Howard Murfee, on the one side, and C. D. and W. F. Clark on the other. Knives and pistols were used, and Dr. Murfee, his son, and C. D. Clark were killed on the spot, and W. F. Clark was mortally wounded.

The tragedy was enacted at noon in front of the residence of Dr. Murfee and Charles Clark, an attorney. Clark had called on Dr. Murfee over a disputed doctor's bill, and they quarrelled, going into the street to fight it out, according to G. W. Fister, who lives opposite. Dr. Murfee was unarmed.

Clark drew a knife and cut Dr. Murfee's throat, severing the jugular. At that moment Walter Clark, a brother of Charles, rushed from his yard and fired four shots into the prostrate body of Dr. Murfee, any one of which would have proved fatal.

Then Dr. Murfee's son, Howard, appeared, firing first at Charles Clark, shooting him through the head. Then he fired three times at Walter Clark, one bullet entering the forehead. Walter Clark fired again, shooting Howard Murfee through the heart, killing Howard Murfee instantly.

Dr. Murfee was sixty years of age, and leaves a widow and four children. His son was aged twenty-one. Charles Clark was forty, and unmarried. Walter Clark was thirty-three, and leaves a widow and one child.

TRIED TO BURN THE WHOLE CITY.

The Filipinos Were Anxious to Wipe Out Manila.

Washington, D. C., (Special.)—The Adjutant General has received the report of General R. P. Hughes, provost marshal general of Manila, giving an account of the fires which occurred in Manila in the early days of the Filipino rebellion. The report is endorsed by General Otis, who says that it should be stated that General Hughes was present in person during the period covered, and directed all the operations, and that his tact and vigilance saved the city from conflagration. General Hughes' report shows that the fires were clearly incendiary, and that even after they started, the Filipinos tried in every way to prevent their extinguishment. The firemen were shot at by persons concealed in houses, and efforts were made to puncture the hose. General Hughes commends the troops for the services they performed, and also speaks in high terms of the English volunteer fire brigade. The troops were detachments of the Twenty-third Infantry, Second Oregon, Thirteenth Minnesota and Tenth Pennsylvania.

CRUCIAL TEST OF GUN-COTTON.

A Fifteen-inch Gun Burst to Show the Safety of Handling Explosives.

Sandy Hook, N. J., (Special.)—A fifteen-inch Rodman gun was exploded by a charge of 100 pounds of smokeless powder. The gun was buried in the proving ground eighteen feet in the sand, and the discharge was made by electricity. The men are now digging to find out what has become of the shell that was inside the gun, containing 100 pounds of gun-cotton, to which a Gathman safety fuse was attached. The Gathman people claim that the gun-cotton would be recovered in perfect condition even if the gun and shell were exploded. The test was to show the safety in handling gun-cotton in guns fired by powder charges.

MRS. GEORGE AS A LECTURER.

Only Fourteen Persons Had Enough Curiosity to Pay to Hear Her.

Steubenville, O., (Special.)—Mrs. Anna George delivered her first lecture at the Olympia in this city. The house seats 1,200 but there were only fourteen people who paid the admission to hear. She delivered, however the lecture, which was practically a sketch of her life.

All Burned to Death.

Dalton, Ga., (Special.)—The residence of Dr. L. C. Bagwell, 10 miles east of here was burned. Dr. Bagwell, his three children and their negro housekeeper were burned to death. It is supposed a lamp which Dr. Bagwell had on a table near his bed exploded.

DEATH FOR HER FIRST.

Girl Going to Summon Doctor for Dying Brother Killed by Train.

Huntington, W. Va., (Special.)—Homer Kelley, a prominent young business man of this city, who was suffering with typhoid fever, became suddenly worse.

His sister Mattie ran to call a doctor, and to make the route shorter ran alongside the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad tracks. Just as she was about to enter the yard of the doctor's house a train struck her, killing her instantly. The brother had rallied in the meantime, but died within a few minutes after learning of his sister's accident.

BROOKE IS SUPREME.

Difference With Gen. Wood in Regard to Decree Issued.

A NEW SUPREME COURT.

A Letter is Addressed to Gen. Wood Pointing Out the "Undesirability" of Attempting to Handle the Affairs of His Province Without Regard to Other Sections.

Havana, Cuba, (By Cable.)—The decree legalizing civil marriages which was recently issued in the province of Santiago differs from the one on the same subject in course of preparation at headquarters here.

The military governor of Santiago province, Gen. Leonard Wood, acted without consultation with Governor-General Brooke and his decree was first heard of here through the local newspapers. Probably it will not be annulled specifically, but it will be rendered nugatory by a general paragraph in General Brooke's decree covering the entire island.

General Wood's action in this particular is one of a series of incidents in line with the theory held by some that the provinces are not so many departments in a military division, but rather so many states, loosely connected and semi-independent. A letter has been addressed to General Wood pointing out to him the undesirability of an attempt to handle the affairs of one province without regard to similar conditions in others and alleging the necessity of a uniform system in order to make the people homogeneous.

Senor Federico Mora, formerly civil Governor of Havana, who was recently appointed Supreme Court fiscal, said in an interview:

"Although I would not oppose annexation after native incapacity for government had been shown, I do not think it should be forced upon the people, who, after half a century of fighting, have earned independence. My knowledge of American honesty compels the belief that the government of the United States is acting in good faith toward Cuba and with the intention to keep the promises which President McKinley has made. To violate these promises would disgrace the President and the nation in the eyes of the world. The establishment of a supreme court in Cuba is, in my opinion, the first actual step toward recognition of Cuban independence. If that were not the intention, the highest courts of Cuba would not be final, but, those of the United States being higher, cases would be subject to appeal there. On this subject a majority of those who have been selected for the Supreme Court bench hold the same opinion as myself."

GOMEZ NOT FIT TO RULE?

This Opinion is Expressed by Gen. Ernst, Who Has Just Returned From Cuba.

New York, N. Y., (Special.)—Among the passengers on the steamer Havana, which was released from quarantine, was Gen. O. H. Ernst, who has been in Cuba since January.

General Ernst said that in his opinion there was no man in Cuba who he thought was qualified to be elected president. He did not think Gomez would ever fill that position.

"Gomez is a good man, but he has many enemies," said General Ernst. "Then, again, I do not believe he is qualified to hold that office. Should the sentiment for annexation increase I believe Gomez would cause trouble. He keeps quiet as long as they dangle "Cuba libre" before him."

FAMILY OF FIVE MURDERED.

Husband Shoots Wife as She Watches at Her Mother's Bier.

Howard City, Mich., (Special.)—Joseph Harvey killed his wife, his uncle, Robert Pierson, and his grandmother. He also fatally wounded his three-months-old baby, and his father-in-law, John Logenslayer, and finally shot himself, inflicting a serious though not fatal wound. Harvey's uncle and grandmother lived a mile north of town. The murderer went there. He asserts that Pierson, his uncle, was quarreling with his grandmother, and that he interfered; that thereupon Pierson stabbed and killed the old lady, aged seventy, and that he (Harvey) retaliated, shooting his uncle dead. After shooting Pierson, Harvey stabbed him three times.

Harvey then returned to his home, two miles southwest of town. Arrived there, he shot his wife twice, killing her. He then fired at his three-months-old baby, the ball going into its arm. Next Harvey entered his father-in-law's room and shot him twice, inflicting, however, no fatal injury. He then turned the revolver on himself, shooting himself in the neck. Harvey's wife, when attacked, was sitting up with the remains of her mother.

The Pierson home presents a horrible appearance. Pierson's body was found in a chair and that of the old lady on the floor clad in night dress. There are signs of a desperate struggle between Harvey and his grandmother, but no indication of a fight between the two men.

Harvey himself informed the Sheriff of the murders at Pierson's house. He was then arrested for murdering his wife. He has nothing to say about the tragedies at his own home. There are strong threats of lynching.

It transpires that Harvey on reaching the home of his late mother-in-law said nothing about his terrible acts at Pierson's house. He offered to sit up by the corpse of his wife's mother. Accordingly the others retired. It was 4 o'clock in the morning when Harvey went to his wife's room and killed her and attempted to slay his baby and his father-in-law. He also fired at Miss Labar, a teacher, who boarded in the house, but without effect. Harvey's wound is serious, but he is certain to recover. He was employed in a furniture factory, and is only twenty years of age. The cause of his terrible acts has not been determined.

M'KINLEY TAKING IT EASY.

He Gives Little Attention to Public Affairs During His Rest.

Hot Springs, Va., (Special.)—President McKinley ventures from his apartments and the porches on each side of them very little except for his bath. His method of exercise is becoming known to the natives, and several summoned sufficient courage to address the Chief Executive, in each case receiving a hearty handshake.

The President gives little attention to public business after disposing of his mail.

THE COMPLAINERS.

A little dog bayed at the moon one night,
But the moon didn't seem to care;
And other dogs heard the little dog bay,
And, smiling, each trotted upon his way,
Thinking, "What a fool is there!"

A man sat down and grumbled at fate,
But fate didn't seem to care;
And other men heard what he had to say,
And, scoffing, each passed and pursued his way,
Saying, "What a fool is there."
—Chicago News.

THE MIDDY'S CAPTIVE

I.

"Blubbering won't do any good; you had better report the matter to Captain Wilson at once," said the navigating lieutenant of her majesty's ship Triumph, as he gazed quizzingly down at the chubby-faced midshipman who stood in such comical dismay before his superior officer. "Come with me; I'm going to his stateroom now," the speaker added, not unkindly, as he noted the lad's evident distress.

"I'm not blubbering, and I don't care if he does stop my leave!" indignantly responded the youngster, drawing himself up to his full height.

"What is it, Stuart?" inquired the captain, as the twain entered his cabin.

"I merely wish to say that we are ready to get under way whenever you please, sir; but Robson has a report to make," said the lieutenant.

"Not seasick yet, I hope?" ejaculated Captain Wilson, ironically. "Well, I'm listening."

"Please, sir, it's the 'First Lord'; he's bolted! He ran off while we were shipping the soft tack—I mean the bread!" incoherently stammered Robson.

"The 'First Lord' bolted with the soft tack!" exclaimed Wilson in astonishment. "What does he mean, Stuart? Who's the 'First Lord'? Is the boy a raving maniac?"

Lieut. Stuart had perforce to explain that the cadet, being in charge of a boat sent ashore to ship provisions, had lost one of his men—an able-bodied seaman answering to the name of West, but who was, by reason of his superior bearing, nicknamed by his companions "the First Lord of the Admiralty."

Charley Robson meekly endured the reproaches of his commander, who was a stern martinet, and made no allowance for youthful inexperience. "But at any rate," mused the young fellow when he was at length dismissed, "he said nothing about stopping my furlough." And then his volatile spirits threw off the recent discomfiture as only youth knows how to, while his thoughts wandered far away to that pleasant country home in Surrey, with all its attendant attractions, from which he had been separated for one long year. And if among the dream faces conjured up there was one which eclipsed all others, the fact should not cause undue surprise.

The usual steps taken to secure the arrest of the deserter were of no avail. His description was circulated by the police throughout the country, and all the majesty of the law invoked to capture the runaway, but the man disappeared as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up. He was of a strangely reserved nature, mixed but little with his companions, and had evidently once occupied a far superior situation in life.

There was one person, however, who did not forget the runaway. Robson often in imagination ran the scoundrel to earth.

Little did Charley Robson imagine as at the commencement of his long deferred leave he lounged in a first-class smoker on his way to Guilford how soon, or under what strange circumstances he would meet the villain of his melodrama.

"And you have come home, Alice will be able to resume her interrupted country walks," said the mother of the youthful sailor next morning. "But of course," added she, addressing the girl, "Charlie has not heard of your latest admirer. I don't know whether the girl's nerves are out of order," continued Mrs. Robson, "but she declares that a strange man has been following her about during the last few weeks, although no one else has caught a glimpse of him."

"I shan't be afraid of any loafers while Charlie is with me," responded the maiden. "In proof of which, he shall convoy me for a walk now." And Alice Westerne buoyantly danced off to array herself for the proposed jaunt.

The eyes of the mother and son followed the girl with a wistful look as she quitted the room.

"I suppose nothing has been heard of him?" queried the latter.

"No! Your father thinks there never will be. Doubtless Sir Richard died abroad, believing to the end that he was a murderer!"

"And Allie is still ignorant of her father's sad history?" queried the lad.

"Yes. We have decided not to say anything to her until she is of age, unless some contingency should arise, such as your obtaining a sublieutenancy, and being of the same mind as you are now."

Robson colored at the hint delicately conveyed by his mother, and so well understood by himself. To see their only son mated to their ward was the dearest wish of Admiral and Mrs. Robson, yet they had the good sense to restrain the impetuosity of the youthful couple until both arrived at years of maturity.

II.

With the course of true love running thus smoothly, and the crisp, frozen ground under their feet, the twain started upon their ramble.

With buoyant steps they breasted the "Hog's Back," from which favorite vantage ground a splendid view of the surrounding country could be obtained.

"Yes, there's the dear old Towers," said Alice, "where I should be living now if the pater had not died."

"You've found another home," whispered Charley, "and other parents."

"I know that, dear," responded the girl. "But you cannot imagine what it feels like to have one's birth place given over to ruin and decay, and to know one hasn't a single living relative. Only to think I cannot even visit my father's grave, because he died in some far away outlandish place!" Then, with returning vivacity, she added: "Don't you remember that day in your school holidays when we walked over there and rembled through the disused rooms? How we thought there was a ghost in the hall, and ran all the three miles back home without once stopping?"

"I should just think I did," said the young officer. "You caught a chill through being overheated, and the governor said he would make a sailor of me for being such an idiot."

"You wouldn't be afraid now?" queried the girl.

"No fear!" laughed her companion. "Life on a man-of-war soon knocks all the fear of spooks out of a man."

"Let us pay another visit, then!"

A sharp walk soon brought the twain to the rusty lodge-gates of Westerne Towers.

"How dreary it looks!" said the girl. "I wonder if that scullery window is still unfastened?"

Charley tried, and to his surprise the sash slipped up without difficulty. "It's a case of gentlemen first this time," said he, stepping through the aperture. "Come along, tomboy. If you're not careful you'll tear your dress. The window's no bigger than the lubber-hole of a brig."

The casement being negotiated in sefety, together they wandered through the cobweb-festooned rooms of the once-palatial residence. Ascending to a second story, Robson carelessly threw open a door of a room which faced the landing. Here an unexpected sight met his gaze. Sitting before a wood fire was an elderly man, contemplating the flames with a ruminant air. At the sound they made he turned his face toward them and started in alarm.

The next moment the youth was across the room and grappling with the stranger. "You villain!" he panted, "I've got you at last! Run, Allie, bring some one quickly! I can't hold him long; say he's a deserter from the navy."

The trembling limbs of the girl failed to carry out his behests as she stood fascinated, watching the unequal struggle, which was speedily ended. Youth and agility were no match for the sailor's sinewy arms, and in a short time Robson was ignominiously pinned against the wall.

With lowering brows and eyes, which boded no good to his captive, West stood staring at the lad as if undecided what to do with him. Then, catching sight of the pale face of Alice, who was petrified with horror upon recognizing in her companion's antagonist the man who had so persistently dogged her footsteps of late, his own features assumed a softer expression, and he muttered: "It is kismet!"

After a pause of breathless silence the ex-sailor, addressing his captive, said: "You are not so muscular as was your father in his youth, young fellow. The Charley Robson that I knew would never have allowed an old man to get the better of him; but let that pass and come to the crux of the matter. You want to arrest me for deserting from the navy. Very well, you shall, if you still wish to after hearing what I have to say."

Releasing the grip upon his would-be captor, the elder man, in a strangely cultured voice, addressed his auditors.

"Years ago," said he, "I was known and respected in this neighborhood, a man of substance, and a member of the diplomatic corps. Unfortunately, in my official capacity, I became embroiled in a quarrel with a political opponent, and, as was more common even fifteen years ago, the result was I had no alternative between fighting a duel or being dishonored.

"Not to make a long story, my adversary and our seconds journeyed to Guildford with me late one night, intending to settle our differences at daybreak on the following morning. With the courtesy that such affairs demanded I offered the whole party hospitality for the night.

"From the moment my head touched the pillow until I was awakened the next morning my mind was an entire blank, but judge of my horror when, essaying to rise, I found the bedclothes dabbled with blood, and at the foot of my couch a gory hunting knife belonging to myself. Simultaneous with my horrible discovery the servant found the man I was to have fought lying foully murdered.

"Although conscious of my innocence I dared not face the inquiry which was sure to follow, as who would believe my own theory of the matter, which was simply that I committed the terrible act in my sleep, as from childhood I had been subject to attacks of somnambulism. Hastily caressing my infant daughter, the only pledge left me by my departed wife, I left the house like a felon and fled the country, and it was hunger for a glimpse of my dear child's face that has worked my undoing. My faithful secretary connived at my escape, and subsequently sent me the news of the charge of wilful murder against Sir Richard Westerne. Yes. You will be able to deliver up to justice a more important person than the deserter West. My devoted retainer Burton, who assisted me at such great risks to himself, is not here to help me now. He is dead."

"He was a villain, Sir Richard!" cried Robson, in wild excitement. "It was he himself who killed Lord Marcus and artfully foisted the blame upon you in order that you should not discover his defalcations. My father possesses his dying confession to that effect."

The sudden revulsion of feeling was almost too much for the baronet. Tottering to the nearest chair, he buried his face in his toil-worn hands. Silence reigned in the room for a few intense moments. Then Sir Richard, feeling a gentle hand upon his shoulder, looked up into a sweet but still scared face and two half-frightened gray eyes.

"Daddy, dear," Charley heard a tremulous voice murmur softly as he stole from the room. * * *

Powerful friends at the admiralty soon glossed over the delinquencies of the seaman West, and Sir Richard Westerne once more assumed his proper rank and station. As time wore on, and the vividness of his past misery faded, he could even afford to joke about the matter; and sometimes upon the rare occasions that he saw a certain young officer, would, much to the amusement of his daughter, simulate extreme terror and cry in affected dismay: "He has come for me at last!"

When some few years later a very excited youth, with a golden circlet upon the arm of his new uniform coat, burst unceremoniously into the room, he was greeted by the same old joke, and in response blushingly replied: "I'll let you off this time if you will give me Alice as a hostage." And as the girl seemed to be a willing sacrifice, Sir Richard gave them his blessing.

KITCHENER'S NERVE.

He Demanded Twenty-five Thousand Dollars from Lord Rothschild.

The other day some ladies wrote to Lord Kitchener suggesting that he should give some thought to the girls as well as to the boys of the Soudan. Thereupon the sirdar wrote the reply that when he had got his Gordon College working well for the boys he would think of the girls. Then came the characteristic addition that when that moment came he would not fail to call on these ladies for subscriptions to help him in the work. Which reminds me of a story so like the man that it is worth telling. I may say that he tells it himself of himself with great gusto. When Kitchener was starting his list for the $500,000 he demanded for the Gordon College he was advised that the first and best step he could take was to atend a lunch in the city which Lord Rothschild would give. The lunch was duly ordered; the guests were met; the table set. In the middle there was an awkward pause. Lord Rothschild was observed to leave Lord Kitchner after a short conversation, and, as Lord Rothschilds face was somewhat flushed and his eyes shown brightly it was easily seen that the great banker was not pleased. And he wasn'a. For what had happened was this. Lord Kitchener, with that shrewd sense he has—especially where money is concerned—saw that the amount of the subscriptions of others would largely depend on the the amount with which Lord Rothschild would start the list. He fixed the amount in his own mind at $25,000. When Lord Rothschild came up to him Kitchener asked, with characteristic bluntness, what amount he wished to subscribe. "Five thousand dollars," replied Lord Rothschild, a little taken back. "I want $25,000," said Kitchener, "and, moreover, unless I get it I shan't stay to lunch." Lord Rothschild is generous—the generosity of the family is as well known, indeed, as its wealth—but a stand and deliver message of this kind was something more than even the most generous of men would like. And that was why Lord Rothschild looked angry.

The news spread through the room; surprise and horror were on every face and several of the distinguished guests went up to Kitchener to remonstrate. Wolseley at the head. They might as well have talked to the Egyptian sphinx. "Twenty-five thousand dollars or I go,' 'said Kitchener. He got the $25,000 with the result he had anticipated—four other multi-millionaires had to follow Lord Rothschild's example, and when the lunch was over the subscription for the Gordon College was well started with $125, 000.

Destroying the Sources of Rubber.

The consumption of india rubber has grown enormously in recent years. The trade has been stimulated chiefly by the use of pneumatic tires on bicycles. Several years ago it began to be evident that unless wasteful and destructive methods of collecting rubber were discontinued the supply would diminish while the demand was increasing. Government after Government has therefore prohibited or restricted the collection of rubber in its territory in order to give the plants time to multiply and recuperate. The Congo Free State has now gone a step further. In addition to its decree of 1892, still in force, which made it a serious and punishable offence to kill the rubber plant or to gather rubber in any way except through incisions in the bark, it is now made obligatory to plant at least 150 vines or trees for every ton of rubber collected. Infractions of the new decree are punishable by fine up to $2,000, or imprisonment. A Bureau of Control of Rubber Forests has been appointed to guard the rubber interests of the State and to enforce the decrees of 1892 and 1899.

It is necessary to kill the camphor tree in order to get camphor, but it is not necessary to kill any of the varieties of trees and vines that yield rubber to collect their juice; and yet this inexcusably stupid and wasteful method has been employed in many countries with the result that rubber plants have been exterminated in hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory.—New York Sun.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Gloves for Mourning Dress---Accomplishments of Princesses---Statue of Frances E. Willard---The Correct Veil, Etc.

Gloves for Mourning Dress.

Both dressed and undressed gloves are worn with mourning frocks, but the undressed finished kid is perhaps more appropriate. The keynote to dressing well in either heavy or light mourning is simplicity. Avoid every accessory that will call attention to a costume, a bonnet, a veil, or even a pair of boots.

Accomplishments of Princesses.

German Princesses are said to be good cooks and housekeepers. The Empress Augusta was a skilled dressmaker. Some of the English Princesses are trained in the profession of nursing. The Princess of Wales is an accomplished bookbinder. Queen Wilhelmina is said to be a good cook and laundress. For a total lack of interest in homely, old-fashioned pursuits, it remained for the American girl to show what really could be done in that line.

Statue of Frances E. Willard.

Since the passing of the bill authorizing the expenditure of $9,000 for the erection of a statue to the memory of the late Frances E. Willard, an effort has been made to have the commission filled by a woman sculptor. Those in favor of this movement say it is most fitting that a woman should design the figure and carve the features of that woman whose work was so grandly feminine, yet so strong. The statue is to be placed in Statuary Hall, Washington. Five men have been appointed to serve under the name of the "Frances E. Willard Monument Commission." They were appointed by the Governor of Illinois.

The Correct Veil.

The newest veil is of white or black chantilly, slightly longer in the centre than at the sides and shaped to fit the hat. Women who find that the large figures are unbecoming wind the veil loosely about the hat, as though carelessly thrown back from the face. The veil is extremely becoming to a brilliant complexion and large features, but faces that are finely chiseled and delicately tinted will find that a better effect is produced when the veil is wound around the hat than when worn over the face.

Covered Buttons.

The first maker of covered buttons was Mrs. Samuel Williston, of East Hampton, Massachusetts. In early life her husband prepared for the ministry, but, his eyesight failing, he was compelled to give up all study and support himself. He opened a general country store, and his wife gave a great deal of attention to a notion-counter. One winter, in 1826, she was sorting her stock, when it suddenly occurred to her to cover some of the wooden buttons, then in general use, with cloth. They attracted much attention among the customers of the little shop, and were finally known to all the neighboring towns, and became very popular. Williston and his wife contrived machinery to do the work, the first ever employed in America. An immense manufactory sprang up, and made half the covered buttons of the world, and Williston died worth several millions. And the source of this wealth originated with a bright New England woman.—Harper's Bazar.

A Sensible Health Fad.

Women have begun to understand that health as well as wealth trends upon the footsteps of outdoor work. Several brokendown society leaders have had the courage to persist in a half-day's garden work regularly for a stated period. The result is very much more in their favor than they had dared to imagine. Improved circulation, rest and digestion have thrown themselves in the balance against disordered nerves, sleepless nights and the hollow eyes and worn face attendant upon prolonged social dissipations, and nature has inserted her immortal rights before the paints and lotions and powders, the paraphernalia of the toilet-table. The rosy health and wholesome strength of the average Englishwoman is the outcome of her outdoor life and exercise.—Woman's Home Companion.

Old-Fashioned Bandboxes.

When grandmamma was young and inveigled great-grandpapa into the purchase of a new bonnet it was invariably sent home from the milliner's in a huge bandbox, which differed from the pasteboard bonnet receptacle of to-day in that it was superbly ornamented with floral designs. As a rule, these designs ran to carnations, moss roses and other old-fashioned flowers. Some interesting faddist, in casting about for a motif, has whisked the accumulated dust of half a century from these ornamental affairs and reinstated them in popular feminine favor. No beautiful bonnet or hat is properly cased, according to the strict letter of the law of fad, unless deposited in one of the old-time beflowered bandboxes.

Many of the leading milliners are exhibiting them in connection with those flower embroidered aviaries and velvet, plume-tipped towers of their art and creation. The carnations and roses are printed on fine, glossy paper, which has the effect and appearance of watered silk, and the sight of the decorated box is well calculated to subdue those tumultuous emotional outbreaks which are liable to occur when the masculine eye is called upon to contemplate the accompanying bill for the box's inclosure.—New York Herald.

$15,000 Salary for a Chaperon.

The Countess of Selkirk is the chaperon of Pauline, the only daughter of William Waldorf Astor of London and New York. Mrs. Astor, who died five years since in England, was Miss Mary Paul of Philadelphia, and a woman of rare beauty and gentleness. Since Mrs. Astor's death Miss Astor has been without any near woman relative as a companion. Now that she is old enough to enter society, it becomes necessary for her father to choose a chaperon for her, and he was fortunate enough to secure the services of the Countess of Selkirk. The Countess is the widow of the late Dunbar James Hamilton, sixth Earl of Selkirk, keeper of the great seal of Scotland. She married him when he was sixty-nine years of age, and he died in 1885, leaving no children.

The Countess of Selkirk has a fine old country house, Belmar, in Kirkenbrightshire, and a town house in Berkeley Square, London. Having but a modest income and a great fondness for society, she is pleased to accept the position offered by Mr. Astor, with a salary of $15,000, a sum almost three times as large as that paid the Senators of the United States. In addition, Mr. Astor pays all of the specific expenses. The Countess has been deemed a desirable chaperon by Queen Victoria. When the Princess Marie, sister of Prince Dhulup Singh, entered society a few years since, the Countess was chosen as a chaperon for her by the Queen, whose ward the Hindu Princess was. Miss Astor was presented at court at the last drawing-room held in behalf of the Queen, and the Countess prepared her for the great social function. The Countess of Selkirk is a handsome woman of about fifty. She is the daughter of the late Sir Philip de Malpes Grey-Egerton, of an old Cheshire family. Miss Astor is a graceful girl, accomplished and self-reliant. As she is a great heiress, she will doubtless marry a title. She has been educated entirely in Europe, and naturally has absorbed only foreign ideas of life. William Waldorf Astor owns $200,000,000 of New York real estate. Miss Astor's share of her father's property will doubtless be $20,000,000. — Chicago Times-Herald.

The Proper Thing in Skirts.

Skirts are all clinging from the knees up and flare about the feet, but are not cut in genuine eel-skin style either by leading French modistes or tailors of highest repute. The prevailing mode, which is circular either with a gored front or cut all in one with the single seam at the back, sets snugly to the figure and adheres to its lines, as good styles should do, but only in rare instances does it run to the extreme of appearing so tight as to render both walking and sitting a difficult task, while few if any well-dressed women consent to that length of front which means awkward movement, if not actual danger. As a well-known modiste who caters to the wealthy and exclusive asserts, "many things are extremely fashionable that are little worn." Freedom, grace, and beauty have become too well understood to allow any such hampering fashion full sway. Women of sense and judgment wear what they prefer, and modify "the latest out" to their own tastes and needs. Only upon the stage do we see the edicts adhered to without moderation. Real life is too active, too full of daily demands to permit a surrender of common sense and utility. Education along artistic lines has become too common to allow the mistake of believing that any fashion can be good that interferes with natural grace or necessitates a cramped and restricted walk.

As a rule the skirts flare in graceful, undulating waves about the feet, and those designed for street wear just escape the ground at the front. But it must be confessed they are frequently slightly trained, although a sufficient number barely touch to allow of refusing to do scavenger's work without the risk of being outre or pronounced, and of reserving greater length for indoor and carriage gowns, where it is effective in the extreme. While tunics are much worn and are graceful upon tall, slender women, the plain skirt either bound with braid or stitched as a finish still holds, and is even preferred for these gowns of steady use. The circular flounce, while not new, is seen, but the simple model is preferred and far more generally becoming, as the greater number of women require all the effect of height it is possible to obtain. The tall girls who tower over their male friends, although apparently increasing in number, make the small minority as yet, and those ideal figures whose proportions are perfect are seen far more often in fashion plates than in real life.—The New Voice.

Gleanings From the Shops.

White velvet belts studded with steel beadings.

Sailor ties of soft satin with prettily knotted fringed ends.

Pale-blue and cream-silk muslins covered with dresden figures.

Sheer wash fabrics with swivel figures in self or contrasting shades.

Brightly colored silk and lisle hosiery in tasteful open patterns.

Silk and cotton mulls showing much drawn-work for summer dresses.

Colored pique skirts with white bands edged on either side with black braid.

Entire waists made of heavy venise lace, to be worn with light-weight cloth skirts.

Short cloth capes showing rows of machine stitching, bands of satin or effective braidings.

Foulard gowns trimmed elaborately with broad bands of cream-colored batiste applique embroidery.

A great variety of soft mull, net, chiffon with liberty scarfs with tucked, plaited or lace-trimmed ends.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

TRUST AFTER TRUST.

Pittsburg Milling Company Will Probably Enter $25,000,000 Combine—Another Pittsburg Woman Expires After Swallowing a Nostrum—Russian Miner Killed by Tramps—Other News.

McIntyre's Flour Milling Trust, now in course of formation is endeavoring to absorb the Pittsburg Milling Company, in itself a combine, with $1,000,000 capital. Secretary Forsyth, of the Pittsburg Milling Company, has returned from a conference with Mr. McIntyre and the financiers of the consolidation. The meeting was held at New York. Mr. Forsyth says that negotiations are in progress. The Pittsburg company, which was formed a few weeks ago by the consolidation of the Iron City and Marshall-Kennedy Milling Companies, has given the McIntyre people a valuation on its plants, and this option was practically accepted, it is said. The trust, which has applied for a New Jersey charter, will be known as the United States Flour Milling Company. It will be capitalized at $25,000,000, and, with the Pittsburg property, will own twenty-one mills, with an output of 85 per cent. of the total production in the country.

Mine Fire Spreads.

The old fire that has been smouldering in the Hill Farm Mine, Uniontown, since the disastrous explosion in 1890, and which broke through into the Mahoning Mine adjoining, is baffling the ingenuity of the mine owners. The outbreak occurred last Friday but was kept secret. Meantime the company has had 125 men at work day and night fighting the flames. They have secured large quantity of hose and gas pipe with which numerous streams of water have been plunged into the burning sections. Since this fire started in Hill Farm the Dunbar Furnace Company, which owns the mine, has spent over a hundred thousand dollars in their efforts to extinguish it. Stone and brick brattices were built around the fire sections. There have been two outbreaks in the Ferguson Mine, south of Hill Farm. The flames had made such headway that last fall Hill Farm was finally abandoned by order of the mine inspectors, the company losing many acres of valuable coking coal.

Deadly Headache Powder.

Twenty minutes after Mrs. Celia Butler, aged 25 years, swallowed a headache powder, she died, in terrible agony, at her home, 18 Mercer Street, Pittsburg. Her husband is a millworker, and bought her some powders when she complained of a bad headache. In a few minutes after taking one powder Mrs. Butler fell into convulsions. Dr. J. W. Brown arrived just as she drew her last breath. He said there was evidence of corrosive poisoning, and she frothed at the lips. Beyond the headache, the woman was in good health. Ernest Stifel, the druggist who sold the powder, was greatly perturbed. He said they were put on the market by a firm, but had not had much sale recently, since Edna Price swallowed a similar powder and died soon after. Mrs. Butler's death is one of a series which have resulted lately in Pittsburg from the use of preparations sold as headache powders.

Robbed and Murdered.

While plodding along a lonely stretch of track on the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, near Pittsburg, Joseph Kemen was robbed and murdered. Two unknown negro tramps killed him after a hard struggle and tossed the body over a trestle near Willock Station. Kemen was a Russian, 28 years old, and worked in a mine. With him was Frank Daner, who succeeded in making his escape. The negroes carried clubs and asked Kemen for tobacco. After he had given it to them they swung the clubs and felled both men. Daner regained his feet and was able to run away. Kemen's body was found under the trestle. Kemen leaves a widow and six children.

Valuable Cargo Burned.

A freight car and its entire contents were burned up at the Landreth Siding, one mile above Bristol. The fire originated from a hot box and was not discovered by the train crew until the flames were too far advanced to check. The train was stopped and the blazing car cut out and run upon a siding to save further damage. The cargo, consisting of furniture, bicycles and paint, consigned to Princeton, N. J., is a total loss.

Infant Killed by Hatpin.

The body of an infant girl was found by James Collins in the field at the corner of Monroe avenue and Myrtle street, Scranton. An autopsy by Coroner Roberts disclosed the fact that the child had been stabbed to death. Eleven holes had been punched in the body, evidently with a hatpin. The child was evidently about a day old. Coroner Roberts is making an investigation.

His Injuries Caused Death.

J. T. Kelley, aged 38 years, who is thought to be a resident of Middletown, died at the hospital, Harrisburg, from injuries received by being struck by an engine on the Philadelphia & Reading Road, at Hummelstown. His skull was fractured.

Burned by Gasoline Explosion.

Joseph Knoll, aged 60 years, a restaurant keeper of Harrisburg, was seriously and perhaps fatally burned by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The injured man inhaled flames.

In Brief.

The milkmen of Altoona have determined to begin a fight against the imposing of an annual toll for peddling milk about the street.

George V., son of Calvin W. Booz, of Edgewood, near Yardley, mysteriously disappeared from home. The lad is 15 years of age.

The Bradford County Soldiers' and Sailors' Encampment Association, which met at Towanda, decided to hold the annual encampment at Athens in August.

James Raub, of Allentown, entered suit against the Central Railroad of New Jersey to recover $20,000 damages for the loss of both legs. While a fireman on the Central Railroad he fell under the engine and had both legs cut off.

James R. Frank, of Rowlandsville, was commissioned as chief detective officer of the central division lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with headquarters at Media. He succeeds the late officer C. E. Ottey, of Media, who held the position for fourteen years.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. May 18

THE RACKET.

7-9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Bellefonte's Biggest Store,
Bellefonte's Busiest Store.
Bellefonte's Best Store,
—AND—
365 Days Ahead of Any Store in Centre County.

Last Saturday evening an intelligent citizen of Bellefonte called me aside and asked me "why I didn't publish a price list, and spread it broadcast over the county." He insisted that if the people actually knew how much lower my prices were than any store in Bellefonte, I would be forced to double the number of clerks to wait on the crowds.

I know his idea is a good one, and until I can get out that price list, would ask U to Kom and C how it is Urself.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

We see some of our industrious folks making garden; true the season is at hand, and we have a full line of tools suitable for doing such work.

Shovels, Rakes,
Hoes, etc., etc.

We also handle

Poultry Wire

In the different widths. In fact our stock of Hardware in general is more complete than ever.

We will also be glad to give information or get prices on any article pertaining to this line not usually kept in the general trade.

Wolf & Crawford.

Decoration Day.

Decoration Day services will be held at this place at six o'clock, p. m. Hon. W. C. Heinle will be the principle speaker; the Ministers of the town are also expected to assist at the services. The Sunday schools of the town have all been invited and with their teachers are expected to take part in the exercises; the Potters Mills band has been secured for the occasion. The Samuel Kelley Camp Sons of Veterans will join the Post in performing the duty of decorating the graves.

Decoration services as follows, by the Spring Mills G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, assisted by the Sunday schools and citizens. They will decorate Union soldiers graves, at Green Grove, Saturday; May 27, at 6 p. m.; Mountain, May 29, 5.30 p. m.; Georges valley, 10 a. m., Union 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 5.30 p. m., May 30. Speakers have been secured for each place. A full attendance is requested.

Installation Services.

The Installation services of Rev. H. C. Salem, as pastor of the Rebersburg Lutheran pastorate, will take place as follows: May 21, 18991 10 a. m., the charge to the pastor will be delivered by Prof. E. J. Wolf, D. D., of Gettysburg. 2.30 p. m., the pastor will hold regular services at Brungart's; 7.30 p. m., the charge to the people will be delivered by Rev. C. L. McConnel, of Mifflinburg. To all of these services the public is invited. There will be no services in the charge May 28, as the pastor will be out of town.

H. C. SALEM, Pastor.

Prisoners Can be Put at Work.

Under a recent act of the legislature the judge, sheriff and county commissioners constitute a board which has authority to put prisoners in the county jails at work on the streets and roads and use them at any work which can be done without the aid of machinery. All labor done by prisoners is required to be manual labor.

Appointed Postmaster.

Ex-County Commissioner James B. Strohm, has received the appointment as postmaster at Centre Hill, the position his father the late Michael Strohm occupied for many years.

REPAIRING THE RESERVOIR.

The Council Taking the Work Off the Contractor's Hands.

The council has concluded to repair their reservoir themselves and accordingly started a gang of men to work on the basin last week.

The contract was given to the Malone brothers to build the basin. The job was to cost about $1200, nearly all of which was paid the contractor. From the first the council found fault with the job, claiming that the reservoir would not hold water and leaked at several places. When they settled with the contractors the council withheld about $150 until the basin was repaired to their satisfaction. Three or four weeks ago contractor Malone was in town, and sizing up the situation, concluded to allow the council to make the repairs themselves, which was considered a wise move on his part by many.

The stone facing and clay tamping on the west end has been removed, and that on the south side will also be taken out. The work to be done is enormous, and some of our citizens are already beginning to find fault with the recklessness and incompetency shown. The council is partly at sea as to how they can make the repairs and are considering doing away with the stone fence idea and use planks instead for the sides. Some citizens filed a vigorous kick against this idea, claiming that one reservoir was constructed on this idea and that the town had enough of it.

The Spring Mills Coal Prospect.

Spring Mills is still hopeful on the signs of coal found on the Snavely lot, while drilling for water. The water, we are informed, since drilling deeper, has a film of oil on top, if this does not come from the oil about the tools it might indicate oil in the bottom.

Samuel Burrell, it appears, impelled by public spiritedness, has purchased over a hundred acres on Egg hill, upon which a half dozen shafts are being sunk, one on the top of that mountain, with a view to getting down to the black diamonds. We would be pleased to learn that Mr. Burrell's labors and investment will richly reward him as he deserves.

The Reporter has also been informed that samples of this coal have been submitted to experts and pronounced anthracite of an inferior quality. Perhaps the No. 1 will be found down deeper.

Reformed Delegates to Synod.

The following delegates to the Pennsylvania Synod of the Reformed church were elected by the West Susquehanna Classis, in session at Boalsburg, last week: Ministerial, Revs. J. L. Barnhart, W. A. Haas, A. A. Black; Elders, A. Luckenbach, W. T. From and J. L. Ream. The reports denoted a flattering increase in church work, membership and contributions.

Miss Helen Hastings to Wed.

On Saturday the announcement was made in Bellefonte of the engagement of Miss Helen Rankin Hastings to Ross Hickok, of Harrisburg. The prospective bride is the eldest daughter of ex-Governor Hastings, while the groom is the son of the late W. O. Hickok, who was at the head of the firm of W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company.

More Bogus Stamped Cigars.

Deputy Revenue Collector Brosius is still finding cigars bearing the Jacobs counterfeit stamp. At Hublersburg he found 250 and at Philipsburg 4,100 were reported to him. Under instructions received from the principal office, the merchants holding these seized cigars are paying for stamps furnished by the government. The cigars are restamped by the deputy collector and are then released.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Bratton, David Harshbarger, age 62 years.

Wayne, Margaret Jamison, age 87ys.

Oliver, widow of Henry S. Price, age 83 years.

Siglerville, James Ramsey, age 25ys.

Armagh, William Reed, age 93yrs.

New Round the World Ticket.

The Pennsylvania railroad has placed a "round the world" ticket on the market. Its cost is only $585, and it includes meals and berths whenever the travel is on the water. The average rate is considerably less than three cents a mile.

Postmaster Boal's Gown.

It is reported that postmasters of the United States will be required by the department to wear a uniform hereafter, consisting of light blue trousers with red braid running down the legs, a white blouse with gold shoulder straps and a skull cap with a silver star in front.

New Pension Law.

Under a new pension law a wife of a soldier drawing a pension may make application before a justice of the peace or authorized court, and have half said pension set aside for herself and family.

A Live Town.

Building has been begun at Middleburg for a shoe factory which will employ 100 hands. They have also raised $25,000 for a gun factory.

"Owe No Man Anything"

"Owe no man anything, save to love one another," Rom. 13:8. These words were the subject of a discourse by Rev. Rearick, in the Lutheran church, last Sabbath evening, and riveted the attention of his hearers, to the timely and forcible words of reproof of the prevailing sin of dishonesty. Intentionally do men buy with no intention to pay, and wear the stigma of having cheated a neighbor. Many flowers are worn upon hats and fine clothes upon the person which are never paid for and fraudulently obtained at another's expense. This spectacle we behold daily and proves that the divine injunction, to love one another and owe no man anything, is despised by some people and they prefer to stamp themselves with the bad odor of dishonesty. The text implies there is no heaven for one who will not pay his honest debts and whose transactions are with a view to get something and never intending to pay for it.

The pastor proceeded to mention a few of the many devices made use of by dishonest men to cheat their fellow men, viz: Pleading the limitation to escape paying an honest debt; pleading the $300 law to defraud your fellow man; putting your property in your wife's name to escape paying your honest debts—these plans to be dishonest may help you out under the civil law, but under the laws of God never. Better to wear no flowers and fine apparel than to have yourself pointed at with the remark, "There goes one wearing flowers and fine apparel which were bought and never paid for." Far better be without these and be clothed in the garb of honesty before God and men.

This is only a meagre synopsis of Rev. Rearick's discourse which occasioned much favorable comment during the week. This text should be used two or three times each year in every pulpit throughout the land.

Bethany Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. Samuel G. Shannon, pastor of Bethany Lutheran Church, on Sunday, 7th, celebrated the tenth anniversary of his pastorate. The following will show the actual work done by him during the ten years: Sermons preached, 1,229; lectures delivered, 699; pastoral visits made, 4,165; people buried, 279; children baptized, 214; adults baptized, 39; couples married, 104; admitted into church, 420. Bethany is one of the flourishing congregations of Philadelphia, for which the pastor, our former townsman, deserves great credit.

Bounties on Foxes and Minks.

The act of 1897, which provided for the payment of bounties for foxes and minks, and which was declared unconstitutional owing to a defect in the title, was so amended by the recent legislature as to overcome the defect. Bounties on foxes and minks killed since April 11, 1899, will be paid by the county commissioners. These payments have been suspended for about two years.

Reduced Rates to Altoona.

On account of the parade of the Knights Templar, State Grand Commandery, at Altoona, Tuesday, May 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line in the state of Pennsylvania, to Altoona, at rate of single fare for the round trip (minimum rate, twenty-five cents.)

Tickets will be sold on May 22 and 23, good to return until May 24, inclusive.

Rohn's Body Found.

The body of John Rohn, the wealthy lumberman of Three Runs, near Karthaus, who has been missing for four weeks, was found under a pile of saw dust near his saw mill a few days ago. The several hundred dollars he had with him are missing, and he was evidently murdered. Detectives are at work on the case.

Saving in Forest Fire Losses.

In a recent address, State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock stated that a comparison of the losses of Pennsylvania by forest fires of $1,000,000 in 1889 and $850,000 in 1898 is convincing evidence that the laws are right, and that they have saved the state thousands of dollars.

Starting a Laundry.

W. H. Zong, who intends starting a steam laundry in town, received part of his machinery this week. As soon as the balance arrives, the plant will be started. He will locate it in Colyer's building, at the station. Mr. Zong has been employed in the laundry at Howard and has had much experience in the business.

Barbers Must Pay.

The new mercantile license law which goes into force next year, embraces all those barbers who have for sale soaps, perfumeries, hair oil, cosmetics, etc. The license they will be called upon to pay amounts to two dollars a year.

Grange Meeting.

The Centre county Pomona Grange will meet in the hall of Victor Grange at Oak Hall, on Friday, May 26, at 10 a. m.

Try the Reporter for all job printing.

A FISHERMAN GETS LOST.

Harry Harper Wanders the Seven Mountains all Tuesday Night.

Last Tuesday night, Harry, son of Simon Harper, of this place, had an experience which he will not soon forget. In company with Mr. Straub he put up at Garrity's to do some fishing in the mountains. Following the main stream Harry reached the little meadow in the evening where Rev. Miller once had a sawmill. Here the Tuesday evening's terrific thunder storm burst upon him and no shelter being within three miles, Harry was at the mercy of the demoniac play of the elements which frightened and bewildered him as darkness was opening its mantle. His intention was to climb the steep and rocky gully to reach the pike on top of the mountain where a little run crosses the pike. Bewildered, he took an opposite direction and climbed the wrong mountain, and now it was quite dark and Harry did not know where he was and he wandered about all night, tumbling over rocks and logs, getting bruises and scratches, and at one time he fell between some huge rocks which rendered him unconscious for a short time; recovering, his wandering began again, wet, the chill made his teeth chatter all night. He struck the stream several times, but the water always seemed to be running in the wrong direction.

After daybreak yesterday morning Harry struck the gully he intended to climb the evening before and reached the pike and by 6:30 a. m. he reached Garrity's when Pat at once put him to bed, and in the afternoon he appeared pretty well repaired, considering.

When the boy did not return Tuesday evening Walter Garrity and Straub started down the stream on a search, until 10 o'clock, but darkness rendered their efforts futile, and the roaring of the stream made it impossible to hear calls or cries, and they returned, starting out next morning, searching to within two miles of Milroy, returning at noon, overjoyed to learn that the boy had returned. Harry lost his trout, 34 out of 40, during his tumblings, but was compensated in seeing a deer close to him.

Killed in the Wreck Near Reading.

In the awful wreck at Exeter, on the Reading railroad, in which 29 lives were lost on Friday night, was Franklyn Sowers, of Norristown, a brother-in-law of Col. James P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg. The widow of the unfortunate man was Margaret, only daughter of Dr. Charles Coburn, dec'd, of Aaronsburg, and sister of James P. Coburn.

Mr. Sowers was returning home that night on the ercursion train, from the unveiling of the Hartranft monument at Harrisburg.

Mr. Sowers was killed almost instantly and the only mark on his body was a bruise on the back of his head. Interment at Norristown yesterday.

The deceased was in his 71st year, and long in the book and stationery business in Norristown. His wife survives him.

A Heavy Storm.

Tuesday evening a big wind and thunder storm passed over our valley, doing considerable damage to trees, fences, etc. The storm struck the town about six o'clock, and was of only a few minutes duration. There was a heavy blast of wind which wrecked trees and blew down several small buildings in the town. The thunder and lightning was terrific. There was some hail with the storm, the down pour of rain was heavy but it quickly passed over. The Commercial telephone service was knocked out in the valley, and nearly all their phones disabled in the town. The Bell system was not interrupted and suffered little damage. The storm passed off to the south east. Considerable damage was done in other parts of the county.

Bicycle Side Paths.

Judge Love has granted the petition for the appointment under the new law of three bicycle side path commissioners for Centre county. R. F. Hunter and G. R. Meek, Bellefonte, and A. V. Hoyt, Philipsburg, were the ones appointed. The board organized by electing Hunter president, and Meek as secretary. A dollar tax will be assessed on bicycles. Steps were taken for holding a convention of the various county side path commissioners to arrange for building a grand trunk line path from Williamsport, through the West Branch, Bald Eagle and Juniata Valleys, to Harrisburg.

Important Railway Rumor.

In connection with the big deal at Bellefonte by which the Collins furnace and a large area of ore lands pass into the hands of a syndicate of capitalists, there are important railroad rumors afloat. One story is in effect that the starting of these works will mean the building soon of the long-talked-of Bellefonte and Clearfield road, as well as the eastern extension of the Central Pennsylvania.

Salt Kills Grub Worms.

Some farmers put salt on their corn as they plant it to keep the grub worms from destroying the young plants.

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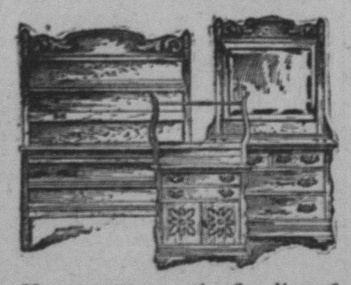
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